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Baltic States Guard Memel As Vital Part of Lithuania; German Propaganda Alleged

German and Russian Antagonisms Stir Buffer States

'Europe Today'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Germany's "Drang nach Osten" and Soviet Russia's "Drang nach Westen" provide the key to practically every turn of the wheels of foreign policy in the Baltic region.

For centuries this part of Europe has been the meeting-ground—too often the battle-ground—between Slav and Teuton, the former pushing westward, the latter eastward. For centuries, branches of the two main families have traded, jostled, fought, inter-married, intermingled. Today, there they are still—cheek by jowl with one another, with no clear-cut territorial divisions, smarting under the memory of past victories and defeats, ambitious, dissatisfied, suspicious.

Once this background is appreciated, the complicated features of the political situation in east Europe begin to disentangle themselves.

Buffer States

The map shows the two major antagonisms—German and Russian—insulated from each other by a band of independent states stretching from north to south. Just as Russia is afraid of Germany and Germany of Russia, so Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are afraid of both their overshadowing neighbors. Their fears are accentuated by the fact that each of them lived for centuries under Russian or German rule. Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, each of which has a small but influential German minority, are more afraid of Germany than they are of Soviet Russia. Poland, on the other hand, is on fairly good terms with Germany and not on nearly such good terms with Soviet Russia.

All four, however, have the common interest of preserving their independence from possible aggression either from east or west. But for Poland's seizure of the ancient capital of Lithuania, Vilna, in 1920, it is probable that these four states would by now have formed a Baltic Union. Negotiations to that end were actually in progress at Riga when the seizure took place. They were abruptly broken off and have never been renewed.

In August, 1934, however, the three smaller members of the group—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—joined together to form a Baltic Entente on much the same lines as the Little Entente. They hold periodical conferences, have agreed to be jointly represented at international conferences and to follow parallel economic and foreign policies.

Wants Status Quo

The Baltic Entente is first and foremost for the maintenance of the status quo. Except on the Vilna issue, it has many links with Poland. It resists German efforts to detach Memel from Lithuania and leans both culturally and economically toward England in the hope of lessening the depth of the shadow of Russian bear and Prussian eagle. It has its eye equally on the possibility of acting as middleman between Russia and Western Europe and the danger of German expansion eastward.

When the members of the Baltic Entente were under Russian rule before the war, the native population was dominated by a land-owning class largely of German extraction. Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, one of Adolf Hitler's right-hand men, sprang from the German Balts. The Baltic Entente is intensely suspicious of his influence on German foreign policy and credits him with a definite plan to plant the German flag not only over Memel but over Riga and Tallinn as well.

The eyes of the Baltic Entente today, therefore, are on Memel. Memel is the one piece of prewar Germany that has fallen to the Entente. All the rest of their territory was won from Russia. Memel had been German for nearly 700 years. It was and is inhabited by Germans. It speaks the German tongue. Most of its economic links are with Germany execept for the transit trade to Lithuania and Russia.

On the other hand, the Memel region is geographically part of Lithuania and is altogether necessary to Lithuania's eccnomic and probably her political salvation. Give Memel to Germany and Lithuania is cut off from all access to the sea through its own teritory and placed at the mercy of German customs regulations.

East Meets West

At Memel, the east European situation overlaps into the western. Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan are guarantors of the rights

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Long Chain of Messages Saves Capsized Youths

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 28 (AP)—The conductor of a speeding passenger train was credited today with starting a chain of messages that traveled 220 miles to send a rescue squad two miles and save five youths whose sailboat capsized in Rock River.

Elmer Jackson of Elmhurst, conductor on a passenger train, saw the accident two miles east of here, dropped a note at Nelson, Ill. John Babin, operator at Nelson, telephoned the message to Chicago, 108 miles east. It was then relayed back to Sterling, where railroad employees telephoned the police and fire departments, which sent boats to the rescue.

Peace Is the Problem Facing Europe Today

THE problem of "Europe Today" is peace. How to maintain it? How to make it permanent in the face of racial antagonism, conflicting ambitions, territorial disputes and divergent systems?

These questions are exercising the foremost thinkers in Europe at the moment.

The valiant efforts made at Geneva, highly commendable and fruitful, have not always been supported by the nations which make up the League. Yet grounds for hope and promise exist.

What the problems are and the forces at work to meet them, the Monitor has endeavored to show in a series of eight articles, of which the following is the seventh.

Other special articles have appeared on Aug. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23.

Tardieu Hopes For Reforms Via Minority Groups

His Hat in Ring With Willingness to Lead Fascist Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—State reform and revision of the constitution, after having been the dominant issues in France for over a year, appear on the surface to have dropped from sight. Actually, however, they have only adopted new and far more significant forms.

State reform, as advocated for decades in France and finally attempted last year by Gaston Doumergue, meant essentially an effort to endow the executive branch of Government with greater authority and stability. Constitutional revision, the chief aim of M. Doumergue's Cabinet and the cause of its demise,

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'Reform, Or—'

M. Tardieu presents his ideals for France under the caption "Reform—or Revolution," in the Monitor's weekly magazine section today.

Soviet Refusal Of U.S. Demand Under Scrutiny

No Hasty Action—Russians Say Litvinoff Promise Just a Gesture

Surprised at Effect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 — The United States will take its time before replying to the Soviet note rejecting the American protest against propaganda-spreading, it was conveyed to correspondents at the State Department today. President Roosevelt refused all comment on the situation at his press conference.

Even if the American answer is deferred for a few days, there was a pointed invitation in the Russian note for a reply from America—the statement that the first note contained no instances of violation of its agreements by the Soviet. It is true that the Bullitt note passed over such points, on the assumption that the entire Comintern (Communist International) meeting in Moscow might be construed as a violation.

So Written in the Bond

And the Soviet note, by disclaiming all responsibility for the continuance and activities of the Comintern, is a further invitation for the United States once more to quote the Soviet pledge "to prevent activity on its territory of any organization or group . . . which has as its aim the overthrow of, or bringing about by force a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States."

The Soviet position, privately expressed here in amplification of the note, is that this is a purely formal promise, inserted at the request of the United States like other foreign governments, simply to satisfy their domestic public opinions. Russian authorities declare that the American note is the first instance when any foreign government has taken literally the pledge given by Moscow as meaning a promise to dissolve the Comintern.

Why the Sudden Interest?

"Why did you not think of asking us to dissolve the Comintern months or years before?" Russians here ask, "for it has been functioning during the whole time since recognition just as it is functioning now."

The Russians add that they never expected a protest, and as the Moscow note implies, they received a verbal pledge from President Roosevelt that the Comintern would be left as it had been by other countries which had received the same pledge from the Soviet.

In the Russian contention, there-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

U. S. Is Firm For Managing Its Own Affairs

Congress Stands Judged on World Court and Neutrality Action

Bars Alien Refugees

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States informed the League of Nations today that she was unable to absorb any refugees on account of immigration restrictions.

This statement was in reply to a circular appeal to the nations to receive an estimated 1,500,000 refugees from Germany and other countries.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 — The Congress that has just adjourned gave unmistakable evidence of the United States' attitude to the world in this year 1935, and that attitude was clearly outlined as one of guarded aloofness.

The isolation-neutrality policy, the defeat of World Court membership, and the unprecedented expenditures for national defense were all indications of self-containment and apprehension.

Any Congress has two completely different impacts upon the international situation. One is in the familiar field of foreign policy, and the other—generally overlooked—is the effect domestic policies will have upon the family of nations.

Some Broad Effects

As to domestic legislation, in so far as the Seventy-fourth Congress in its first session contributed to the stabilization and the returning normality of the United States, by that much it contributed to world stability. Thus the Banking Act, the Social Security Act, may be said to have a world importance. So, too, during the many turbulent revolts against President Roosevelt's leadership during the session, alert world opinion has wondered apprehensively what his fall from prestige would mean externally.

For the nations, by and large, seemed to approve the American President's bold experiments, and to wish him well in tasks which many of them had already carried through to success. The stream of foreign observers to Washington has been unending throughout the session.

Had Variety of Opinion

Most of them did not see how the Chief Executive got on at all. Some of them were amazed that social security laws, or statutes for drastic and compulsory slum clearance, or similar implementations of governmental authority, had not been enacted long since in the United States.

Few of these visitors could understand the complexities of the American Constitution. Used, as in Great Britain, to seeing their Government go straight ahead with reforms which the majority of the people had empowered governments to undertake, they could not comprehend how a judicial panel of nine justices could possibly halt the people's elected representatives.

Likely to Please World

In so far as the net result of the session—which is, by and large, success for President Roosevelt's pro-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Town Crier's Throne Threatened as Amos Demands 'Night Off'

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—Amos Kubik, Provincetown's elderly town crier, has worked hard all summer upholding the dignity of his office—and he's entitled to a night off.

It was noised about that Amos was planning to attend the artists' costume ball Friday, attired in Turkish towels and war paint, a plan the town fathers frowned upon as "lowering the dignity of his office."

William F. Gilman, executive secretary of the Provincetown Board of Trade, threatened to "fire" Amos if he attended the ball in any such undignified costume.

But Amos just snapped his fingers at the threat.

He was hired by the town fathers to parade the streets in Pilgrim garb as an attraction to tourists. He said he had upheld the dignity of his office all summer and he thought it was about time he had a night off.

Amos claimed he was a native of Czechoslovakia and asserted it was "the Bohemian" in him that prompted his decision.

"I'm free, white and 65 and a private citizen as well as a town crier," Amos contended, and I can wear any costume I choose."

And furthermore, he said belligerently: "My contract ends next week and I've got a good job for the winter."

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, Aug. 28

Abyssinia—Laval Gets Free Hand

PARIS—Premier Laval will have a free hand at Geneva on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute when the Council meets Sept. 4, according to the Associated Press. The Cabinet today backed M. Laval's resolve to vote for sanctions against Rome only as a last desperate stand to save the League.

London (AP)—Labor movements against Italy in her conflict with Ethiopia and the backing of Spain and Latvia for Great Britain's peace campaign at Geneva were reported today. British and continental labor leaders were said to be considering joint action by general strikes throughout Europe and by boycotts to hamper Italian war moves. Ambassador Perez de Avala of Spain and Charles Zarine, Minister of Latvia, were indicated by informed quarters to have given assurance that the governments they represent will support the British policy at Geneva.

Bolzano, Italy (AP)—Premier Mussolini, with six Cabinet ministers and eleven under secretaries, concluded participation in army maneuvers today and came to town for a Cabinet meeting, which a high official said would "produce information on the Ethiopian situation."

Addis Ababa (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie ordered a gas-mask drill to convince natives the devices were not the faces of devils.

Virgin Islands—Cramer Sets Out on Rehabilitation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer left by air today to launch a $3,000,000 new-deal administration among 22,000 inhabitants of the Virgin Islands. The young Governor left with the Administration requests for funds to finance a colonial rehabilitation plan which he said can make the islands self-supporting in three years.

Gold—President Signs Act Banning Suits

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt last night signed away the right of citizens to sue the Government after next Jan. 1 for damages that might be charged to dollar revaluation and nullification of gold payment promises. His pen stroke made law of the compromise legislation which resulted from an Administration request for an absolute ban against such suits.

China—Japan Demands Apology

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—Japan today demanded from the Chinese Provincial Governor an apology, guarantees, and compensation for the families of victims of the train holdup at Shanhaikwan, two weeks ago, when bandits slew three Koreans and 17 persons were injured.

Austro-German—Press Campaign Ended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria and Germany have patched up their press feud of recent months. An agreement has been signed to have their press mutually "contribute more than heretofore to restoration of good relations."

Greece—Currant Prices Start Riot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Order is restored today at Kalamata and Pylos, where currant workers rioted yesterday intending to start a general outbreak. Poor prices for crops motivated the "hunger-rioters." Demonstrations have been held in many places. Conflicts with the police brought several casualties.

Both workers and growers united in demanding better prices from the Central Currant Organization. Its stores were threatened with fire. Demonstrators also tried to seize government buildings and telegraph offices. They sought to depose local authorities. Growers at present owe the Agricultural Bank more than $800,000. It is understood the Cabinet

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Will Tide of Recovery Close Relief Doors?

Ewing Galloway; Acme

Contrast Illustrates the American Economic Situation

Close-Touching Elbows of Armature Workers in a Plant of the Ford Motor Company at Ypsilanti, Mich., Indicate Returning Prosperity, While the "Relief Office Closed" Sign Means That Unemployed in a South Dakota County Were Told to Seek Work in the Harvest Fields, Where Hands Were Needed

Relief and Security—Twin Problems

Fair Trial of New Deal Experiments Desired Before Court Tests

Long Tied Up Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—The New Deal wants to give its social and economic experiments a fair practical trial before they come up to the courts on constitutional grounds; that is one of the chief reasons for the hurried searching for additional funds to take the place of the third deficiency bill, blocked by Senator Huey Long's filibuster, in the closing hours of Congress.

At the same time, political retaliation against Huey Long is an important factor in the situation, and is mingled with real concern over the fiscal emergency which he has caused.

President Roosevelt announced today that the situation looked dark for some of the philanthropic features of the Social Security Bill, which would otherwise have gone into immediate effect. He particularly cited proposals to aid "crippled children, handicapped children, dependent mothers, and the indigent aged and poor."

Echo of Other Protests

Mr. Roosevelt's comment was an echo of the cries heard in the final minutes of the Senate in which the responsibility for the "meanest filibuster" on record was laid derectly at Huey Long's feet.

Other reverberations of the hectic end of the session were heard today. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, proposed informally that the rules of the Senate be changed and said he would offer an amendment at the opening of the 1936 session of Congress, four months off, in an effort to end exhibitions such as Senator Long's which he said had "disgusted the Senate and the country."

It is generally believed here that Long's filibuster has damaged him more than any other act since he came to Washington, and has helped enormously those Congressmen in neighboring states, like Senator Robinson, whom the Kingfish had threatened to fight in the 1936 election. However, even though the "filibuster against crippled children" is likely to be tagged to Long's name for a long time, Washington hardly can believe that the Robinson proposal will succeed.

Search for Funds

A limitation on a Senator's right to speak, at any length, on any subject, at any time, would reverse a policy permitted in the Senate since it was established, and jealously guarded even though it frequently disrupts orderly business.

For the moment, however, the Administration is more concerned with the collection of funds to take care of the projects otherwise covered in the third deficiency bill, than it is in the ultimate political fate of Huey Long.

The Long filibuster may be more embarrassing for several reasons. It is the policy of the New Deal to rush its social experiments into effect. Some of these are admittedly of doubtful constitutionality, and the White House without any great concealment would like to give them at least a chance of proving their merit, before the courts act. The Roosevelt Administration is already faced with two immediate court tests this fall, on the AAA and TVA amendments, and senses the fact that the Supreme Court is about to take up where Congress left off on the whole legislative program.

Funds to put into effect the Guffey law for a miniature soft coal NRA are to be forthcoming from resources of the Department of

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Dole Fund Halved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 28

SEPTEMBER expenditures for direct relief, recommended by the works allotment board, will total $75,000,000, or just half the sum spent when the dole was at its height last winter.

The cut of $20,000,000 in the monthly dole was in line with President Roosevelt's order, reiterated again today at a press conference, that direct relief must come to an end by Nov. 1. It is expected that one or two states will be cut off the direct relief list on Sept. 1 and that others will be dropped at intervals as they get their employables to work and find state funds for caring for their so-called "unemployables."

As a result of the demand for speed, heavy construction projects sponsored by the PWA are slowly falling by the wayside and giving place to WPA jobs, more closely resembling the old CWA type.

Report of Harvest 'Revolt' by Relief Recipients Found Misleading

Farm Belt Surveyed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—Rural relief rolls in the Midwest may be shrinking, but, if an equally broad generality may be applied, it isn't wholly accurate to say, as many have, that "bumper crops" are the cause, and neither does it seem wise or justifiable to assume that a movement in this direction necessarily will be sustained, unless other factors are of immediate influence.

It must also be recorded in the interests of accuracy that reports of a so-called "harvest revolt" in which relief recipients are supposed to have declined, in a body, to accept farm jobs, are, to say the least, misleading.

In the first place, as official government reports have just indicated, what was a short time ago predicted s a bumper crop of wheat has turned, due to damage by black stem rust, into a bumper crop of straw. This means that although there still is about the same acreage of cutting to be done, thus necessitating the use of about as much harvest labor if all the fields are to be cleared, in most sections the monetary yield will be sliced, in spite of slightly higher prices, to such proportions that the farmers themselves not only will be hard put to pay for adequate help, but will derive much less income for their own support.

Still speaking in generalities, it follows that where these conditions

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Methodists to Pray for Peace

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 28

THE Methodist Conference here called upon its 847,000 members today to join in prayer for a peaceful solution of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

An appeal signed by the president and vice-president said the League of Nations Council session opening Sept. 4 provided "a last-hour opportunity to bring about an honorable settlement" of the dispute.

At the same time, Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Opposition in Parliament, who had pleaded for the church to take up the question at its conference, said in a public statement that worldwide economic unrest, and not the Ethiopian trouble, was causing the world to arm itself for war.

"The world is arming," Mr. Lansbury said, "not because of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, but because of the terrific economic unrest from the Pacific to the North Sea. I believe it is the duty of the Christian Church to stand forth—whether from Mount Calvary, Rome or Geneva—to tell the nations it is blasphemy both against God and nature to endeavor to find means of destroying one another rather than sit down to discover how better they can use the gifts God and nature have given us."

The church appeal said:

"Dark clouds have gathered in the sky. Even sanguine souls feel a sense of impending catastrophe. Many people are already talking as though war between Italy and Ethiopia were inevitable. . . . In order that the nations' statesmen may be directed aright in thought and action, let us give ourselves to constant, earnest prayer that the statesmen of all nations shall be moved by wisdom from above and thus be able to allay this war fever which has risen to the danger point."

Process Tax Brings Butler Into Spotlight

Hoosac Mills Case Makes Former Senator a Leader Against New Deal

Boston Today—*also sees* — All mills running except Pequot while owners follow policy of watchful waiting — "Service in Italy" seen as probable destination of 400 Texas mules ordered through Boston — Rotch make blanket bid for $114,000,000 in WPA projects for Massachusetts.

***Hoosac Mills*—Tax Puts Butler Back in Limelight**

Little did William C. Butler think, back in 1924 when he was managing Calvin Coolidge's campaign, that only 11 years later he would be staid New England Republicanism's chief swordsman in combating such an affair as the present Democratic New Deal; but today he was placed in just such a position.

The Justice Department accomplished it when it asked the Supreme Court for a review of the Hoosac Mills case, thus making it a New Deal test case. Mr. Butler is receiver for the Hoosac firm. The middle of last month the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston held that collection of AAA processing taxes from the Hoosac firm was unconstitutional. This placed the suit in a logical position to be made a government test case. Collection of $43,486 is involved.

The Hoosac case thus takes its place as this section's chief attack on the processing tax, probably most opprobrious to New England of all Rooseveltian legislation. The tax is placed on goods when manufactured. Textile makers say that if the goods are immediately moved out and sold, the tax is passed along to consumers and all is well; but often, they claim, the goods are made and no immediate market is found, so they are stored, and in order to finally move them they are sold at cut prices, which mean, in effect, that the manufacturer absorbs the tax.

The government theory is that the tax prevents manufacturers from making too much goods which accumulate and cause factory shutdowns and price wars. The processing tax has also been a major governmental revenue raiser. Up to last June it had brought in to federal coffers a total of $893,302.

***Tax*—Textile Eyes Turn to U. S. Supreme Court**

The New England textile business was quiet today. Its eyes were on the impending Hoosac mills processing tax now before the United States Supreme Court. Some leaders thought today that the issue might be settled by the court soon after Labor Day. All were expectant of a decision before Christmas.

According to Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, all New England cotton mills were running today with but one exception. That was the Pequot mills at Salem and Peabody, closed two weeks ago by a general strike. Mr. Fisher said he expected the strike to be settled when workers and millowners meet with federal arbiters Friday.

The mills were running at wages established during the NRA, Mr. Fisher said, and so he thought were probably all right so far as labor is concerned, but are now unprofitable for owners, in his opinion.

Nothing loomed today to alleviate textile's trouble over North and South wage differentials. This difference is regarded by many as being of even more prime importance to New England textile interests than the processing tax.

Because they were not given much encouragement in the recent Cabinet committee report, local cotton makers have decided, according to Mr. Fisher, to uphold the New England wage standard with the hope that it will pull up the southern scale.

***Mules*—Plans to Buy 500 for Italy Revealed**

Admission that between 400 and 500 mules sought by the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Boston "might be wanted for use in Italy" was made by Luigi Fiato, secretary, today. Interest of the Boston group became known when the Dallas, Texas, Chamber of Commerce disclosed they had received an inquiry concerning the mules. Dallas is known as a trading center for the particularly sturdy mules used in the Southwest.

Specifications for the mules were that they be from two to four years old. Military observers have recently pointed out that mules form almost the ideal type of traction power for the rugged Ethiopian terrain. Many of the animals have already been shipped to Africa, press dispatches have stated.

In addition, other American mule dealers have reported orders for mules "obviously for Italian military service."

The Boston chamber secretary at first said that an Italian in Waltham wanted the mules for "hard work" here. Observers were quick to point

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Boston Day—Rotch, Strike, Tax, Fashions...

(Continued from Page 1)

cut that New England offers few demands for the services of 500 mules.

Rotch—Makes Call For $114,000,000 For Start

Arthur G. Rotch, state ERA and WPA head, has been calling on Massachusetts cities and towns to display speed in getting their applications for relief projects in. It hasn't done much good, so today he decided to set them a good example, to show them some speed himself and at the same time protect the State from loss of a major portion of its WPA allocation.

Abandoning his previously announced plan of summoning his six district lieutenants to Boston for the purpose of drawing up a general WPA plan for the year as being too slow, Mr. Rotch today turned his office into a bustling beehive of activity and made the blanket plan himself. It provides a grand total of WPA expenditures of $114,000,000 for the next year's program. No specific propects were named in the outline.

This step was necessitated, Mr. Rotch said, because Massachusetts cities and towns have delayed in applying formally for projects.

The blanket application will allow Mr. Rotch to pass on merits of individual projects as they come up for consideration.

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Strike—Coal Truck Drivers on 12-Hour Truce

Peabody coal truck drivers and representatives of the Pickering Coal Company worked intently today seeking some settlement in the strike which has resulted in rioting and the upsetting of coal trucks.

A truce between the strikers and the coal company, while contributing some calm to the negotiations, nevertheless caused a sense of marked tension for the truce only means peace until tomorrow morning. While it ends officially at 6 p. m. today there will be no movement of trucks during the night. This gave hope to the negotiators who saw a 12-hour extension in freedom from violence in which to come to an understanding.

Speed—Goodwin Sets 60 m. p. h. as Fast Enough

Taking the law into his own hands, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, today expanded his drive to rid Massachusetts highways of reckless drivers.

Acting on the assumption that drivers use the highways not as a constitutional right, but as a privilege extended by the Commonwealth which can be revoked at any time by the Registrar, Mr. Goodwin today warned of even more stringent vigilance in the future. He announced that henceforth any person driving faster than 60 miles an hour will be deprived of his license.

Simultaneously, he announced continuance of his drive against those who drink intoxicating liquors while driving. His recent campaign has resulted in concentration of departmental inspectors outside drinking resorts. When tipsy drivers appear they are deprived of their license as "improper persons" before they can menace others from behind the wheel.

Mr. Goodwin said he was taking away privileges because many courts in Massachusetts were too lenient with motor law violators.

ERA—Lynn Workers Make Demonstration

All was quiet in Lynn today after the storm of yesterday's ERA disturbance, when 1000 disgruntled workers stormed about Lynn's City Hall, protesting against pay delays. Lack of accurate information was viewed today by Lynn's Mayor, J. Fred Manning, as the chief factor in the manifested unrest.

The job of issuing pay to relief workers is being taken over directly by the Federal Treasury Department from the ERA division. In making the transfer, a few days' delay in making payment was necessitated. Many workers appeared yesterday for the usual Tuesday issuance of checks, despite the fact they had been advised that no payments would be made until Friday. When they were turned away, they lent, according to the Mayor, a willing ear to Communist leaders who urged them to demonstrate.

Another contributing factor lies in the change from the near direct relief methods of the ERA to the work relief plan of the new WPA. Many workers anticipated a week's loss of work while the switch from the two types was made. Arthur G. Rotch, WPA and ERA head, has announced that no such lapse shall occur, but uninformed relief recipients were persuaded that they might go without pay for a week..

Mayor Manning was emphatic in placing the blame for the disturbance on Communist shoulders. He said that Lynn had augmented federal relief expenditures by nearly $1,000,000 already this year, and that none would go without food in Lynn.

Teletype—Coast Guard Service Is Extended

The Boston Coast Guard headquarters today inaugurated service of a new teletype system linking the local office with the base at New London, Conn., and with the air base at Cape May, New York.

The new system can also be hooked up with the teletype system of the Massachusetts state police and division of motor vehicles.

It is expected that this extension of facilities will permit faster response to rescue calls and more efficient operation of the Coast Guard in this section generally.

Seafood—Ship Comes in With String of Swordfish

Fishing boats know what they want before they go out after them. If they want halibut, that's one thing. If they want swordfish, it's distinctly another.

They fish for halibut with lines, much as for smaller game fish, but they slip up on sleeping swordfish, basking in the sun, and harpoon them. So when a halibut boat comes into port with swordfish, it is news. Today there was news on Boston's fish pier.

The Gloucester fishing schooner, Grand Marshall, arrived today laden with 10,000 pounds of halibut and 32 large swordfish. These latter had been caught, along with the halibut, on ordinary lines, a very unusual fishing occurrence.

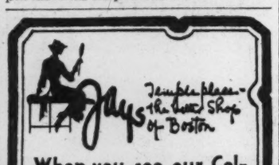
Another Gloucester fishing vessel came to Boston today. It brought 57 swordfish. One weighed 600 pounds and was the largest caught this season in New England waters. It took George Chasen an hour to land it.

El Structure—Drive To Force Action Continues

In a continued drive to force some sort of a conclusion on the El demolition and subway construction project, Mayor Mansfield last night requested that the board of directors of the Boston Elevated inform him just what terms would be suitable to them.

No such conciliatory note was struck by the Boston City Council, which favored immediate application for the $10,000,000 PWA allotment virtually promised to Boston for subway construction.

The Council then urges that work be started at once upon the tunnel, for which no permission from the Board of Directors is necessary. It is felt that at the end of two years, the time estimated for the tunnel construction, that the El directors will be ready to fall in line with what is claimed to be the wishes of the people of Boston.



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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Mexican Fiesta...	Baseball game....	Special sports pro-
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Football school...	gram .....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Piano soloist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	Special sports pro-
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Speaker; news....	Male quartet.....	gram .....
6:00	"Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News service.....	"Buck Rogers" .....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club	Features; news...	Sketch; reports...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Talk; orchestra..	Mort. Downey; or.	"Minute Men" .....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	John Herrick; or..	State House talk..	"Poetic Strings"...
7:00	Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus" ...	"Uncle Ezra".....	Sports Comment..	"He, She, They";
7:30	"Hum and Strum"...	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	soloists; orchestra
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"City Voices".....	Boake Carter, news	Organ; soloist.....
8:00	Wirges' Orchestra;	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature..	Golf lesson .....
8:15	quartet; soloists....	ily," dramatic sk.	"Dance Rhythms";	"After Sundown".
8:30	"House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Guy Robertson;	"Master of Mys-
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	soloists; sketch..	soloist; orchestra	tery," sketch.....
9:00	John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	"Six-Gun Justice,"	Organ recital.....
9:15	and his Neighbors';	night: Frank	dramatic sketch..	Heywood Broun...
9:30	drama and musical..	Crumit; quartet;	CBS popular va-	"This and That"...
9:45	Education news.....	players; orchestra	riety program...	News Service.....
10:00	The Venutians; solo-	Cavallo's Band,	Burns and Allen;	Siberian Singers...
10:15	ist; orchestra.....	from Chicago...	comedy sketch...	Velos and Yolanda
10:30	"Stones of History";	Ray Noble and	Dramatized news..	George Olsen and
10:45	dramatic sketch....	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue...	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; dance music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch....	Sports; music.....	Hopkins's Orch....	.....
11:30	Gene Fogarty and his	NBC dance music.	Ted Fiorito and	.....
11:45	orchestra	"Open Road," sk..	his orchestra.....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy, songs, melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: Dr. Allen Dafoe; Robert Ripley; Joan Marsh; Tom Howard.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, Charles Hanson Towne, "Town Talks."
9:30 WBZ, (WAAB-10:30), College All-American-Chicago Bears football game.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Helen Jepson; soloists.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker from Washington.

Burroughs—Newsboy Scholarships Awarded

Ambitions of Boston youth were paraded before eight judges at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation yesterday and as a result 25 young men were headed for their first taste of college today. Scholarships ranging from $50 to $200 and totaling $2100 were awarded.

Boys who sell papers or shine shoes on Boston streets and who save small sums from their meager earnings are given an impetus toward college by the Alexander Agassiz scholarships, which were established several years ago under auspices of the Burroughs Foundation.

The decision of the judges was complicated due to the fact that there were 48 eligible applicants, but $2100 to go around, and each of the boys had his heart set on winning. The judges were advised by Harry E. Burroughs, head of the foundation, to give as many boys as possible at least a share of the money. "If they can just get in," he said, "they can stay."

Judges were: Oscar W. Hausermann, chairman of the Emergency Campaign of 1935; Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; Miss Catherine Hardwick, Simmons College; Robert B. Choate, managing editor the Boston Herald-Traveler; Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor; P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery & Co.; Charles M. Story, attorney, and Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank.

Fashion—Peek at Fall Coats for Women in Order

Today's overcast skies, suggesting early change in the season, turned thoughts and eyes of Boston women toward coats for fall. Sensitive, as always, to feminine desires, shopkeepers had turned many of their store windows into displays of fall and winter coats.

The fashions are varied to meet the needs, preferences, and purses of all. Outstanding characteristic of the 1935 and 1936 fashions is their wide range. Fall coats, perhaps more than ever before, are designed to fit the personal ideas of the wearer.

If she is a dashing, breezy sort of woman, she will undoubtedly want either one of the swagger sport coats, a gay plaid, or a soft camels' hair. These by the way, are no longer limited to the natural beige color, but may be had in blue, green, and rose.

Dress coats are very slim-lined, and many of them are belted, giving a Russian effect. There is more color in these coats this year than last, for while black is always good, beige and gray are seen more frequently than formerly. Also, brown, green, rust and wine shades are off to a flying start in the popularity race.

Fur collars are, as always, a flattering addition to coats. Long haired fox is striking, and red fox on green coats is being featured. The brown fur trims are perennial favorites. Linings this year are more in self-color than formerly, and when a coat is in two or more colors, the darker color prevails in the lining.

The most distinctive touch on the new coats is the sleeve treatment. Dolman sleeves and a bloused back are considered very smart, and Paris has set the official seal of approval on the full sleeves that taper down to the narrow wrist.

The length? Anywhere from 40 inches to those that cover the entire skirt, and any woman in one of the new seven-eighths length coat need have no qualms about her smartness.

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Federal Projects For Land Developing In N. E. Outlined

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28 (AP)—The acceptance of options on a Connecticut project and the proposal to purchase and develop land in five other states were announced yesterday by Dr. L. C. Gray, national director of division of land utilization of the resettlement administration.

Dr. Gray, speaking at the final session of a two-day conference of resettlement administration officials in region No. 1, comprising eleven states along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Maryland, disclosed that projects were being considered in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

"Options have already been accepted on approximately 3000 acres of poor land in New London County, which will be devoted to forestry," Dr. Gray said. "It is planned to turn the area over to the State of Connecticut for administration in connection with adjacent lands owned by the State."

He announced that other projects on which the division of land utilization proposes to purchase and develop lands included the following:

Maine—An area of poor farmland and forests in Waldo County overlooking Penobscot Bay to be developed as a recreation area by the National Park Service.

New Hampshire—A tract of cutover and abandoned land midway between Manchester and Concord in Merrimac and Rockingham Counties to be developed for recreational use.

Lawrence's 'Mint' Priced $500,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—It will be $500,000 a copy for the last book by Col. T. E. Lawrence, known around the world as "Lawrence of Arabia"—the fantastic adventurer-statesman who was fatally injured on his motorcycle in England last May, when it is issued by Doubleday Doran in a machine-made, buckram-bound edition limited to 10 copies this fall. The only deference to the collector will be its printing on rag paper; the "issuance," according to the publishers, being merely to protect the copyright and to prohibit sale by attaching to it a fantastic price.

Called "The Mint" and initialed by the author's pseudonym "A. C. Ross," the work, which runs to 69,500 words, was said to be a severe critique of British governmental policies. The manuscript was acquired in London by Nelson Doubleday, of the firm which also published Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" in a similar edition at $20,000 a copy through the desire of Lawrence to withhold its public dissemination until his passing.

Campbell Arrives For 300 M. P. H. Effort

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, British auto speedster, arrived today in the liner Majestic, looking for a 300 miles per hour record but deeply perturbed about Great Britain's entanglement in the possible Italo-Ethiopian war.

He feels so strongly about the situation he said he didn't know whether he had the right to come over here in quest of a record faster than the 276.816 miles per hour he drove his 2500-horsepower Bluebird over the sands of Daytona Beach, Fla., last February. He will leave tomorrow morning for the salt flats of Utah, where he will attempt to better his world's record.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday fair; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

Maine—Cloudy, probably showers, cooler in central and west portions tonight; Thursday generally fair.

New Hampshire, and Vermont—Cloudy and cooler, probably preceded by showers tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh west winds over the south portion, and fresh southwest shifting to west winds over the north portion; weather somewhat overcast with showers over the north portion tonight, generally fair on Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	73	Minneapolis	46	64
Bermuda	78	80	New Orleans	80	88
Chicago	52	76	New York	70	74
Denver	58	78	Norfolk	74	84
Helena	52	78	Philadelphia	72	78
Jacksonville	78	88	St. Louis	60	82
Kansas City	58	82	San Francisco	58	72
Los Angeles	66	78	Washington	70	82
Miami	85	90			

A—9 a. m., August 28.
B—Maximum, August 27.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:55 p. m., height, 9.6 feet.
Thursday, 12:19 a. m., height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:58 p. m.

Breaking Dam Floods Town

HOLLY, Colo., Aug. 28 (AP)—Two hundred townspeople were marooned on a hill surrounded by water and this little city was under three feet of water today after Horse Creek Dam, an FERA project, broke. Syracuse, Kan., was also under water after breaking of a levee which followed a cloudburst last night.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Thumbs Up," Eddie Dowling revue with Clark and McCullough, Ray Dooley, Paul Draper, Eddie Dowling and others. 8:20.

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Kind Lady," starring Effie Shannon, supported by the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

DENNIS — "Romance," starring Jane Cowl. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

WESTFORD—"In the Red," new comedy by Robert L. Scribner of the Lake Shore Theater, presented by Franklin L. Trask. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH — "Private Lives," Noel Coward play, with Rose Hobart, and Richard Whorf in leading roles, supported by Sylvia Weld and Tyrone Power, Jr. Final bill of season. Beach Theater. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"The Daring Young Man," with James Dunn and Mae Clarke. 2, 5, 7:35. "Escapade," with William Powell and Luise Rainer.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Bright Lights," with Joe E. Brown and Ann Dvorak. Fenway, 2:10, 4:55, 7:30, 10:05. Paramount, 10:38 a. m., 1:23, 4:08, 6:53, 9:38. "Village Tale," with Randolph Scott and Kay Johnson. Tomorrow: "Steamboat Round the Bend," with Will Rogers.

FINE ARTS—"Waltz Time in Vienna," with Willi Fritsch and Renate Mueller. 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. Silly Symphony; travelogue; news.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Alice Adams," with Katharine Hepburn, Fred Stone, Fred MacMurray and Evelyn Venable. 10:24 a. m., 12:38, 2:54, 5:09, 7:24, 9:57. "Major Bowes Amateur Theater of the Air," film.

ORPHEUM — "China Seas," with Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Wallace Beery. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Shorts and news.

STATE — "The Girl Friend," with Ann Sothern, Jack Haley and Roger Pryor. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. Laurel and Hardy in "Bonnie Scotland."

METROPOLITAN — "Accent on Youth," with Sylvia Sidney and Herbert Marshall. 11:31 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:15. Phil Spitalny and his all-girl revue and orchestra.

MODERN — "Curly Top," with Shirley Temple, John Boles and Rochelle Hudson. 9:16, 11:46 a. m., 2:16, 4:46, 7:16, 9:46. "Mutiny Ahead," with Neil Hamilton, Kathleen Burke and Leon Ames.

BOSTON — Closed all day. Tomorrow: "Folies Bergere," stage show.

TREMONT—"Ten Dollar Raise," with Edward Everett Horton and Karen Morley. "The Man Who Knew Too Much," with Peter Lorre. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN — "Shanghai," with Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. 12:45, 4, 7:15, 10:30. "Love Me Forever," with Grace Moore and Leo Carrillo.

SOUTH STATION—"Riding Genie," Wild West short; "Horse Collars," comedy; shorts and news. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Keeper of the Bees," with Neil Hamilton and Betty Furness. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Charlie Chan in Egypt," with Warner Oland.

UNIVERSITY—"42nd Street," with Warner Baxter and Ruby Keeler. 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Whom the Gods Destroy," with Walter Connolly. "March of Time."

Music

NORWOOD CARILLON CONCERT—Familiar ballads, classics and hymns on Tilton Carillon, Municipal Building, by Roger Walker, carilloneur. 8:30.

Other Events

PLAYGROUND CIRCUS — Sketches and skits by playground children at 4 South Boston Stadium, Columbia Station, ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor, and Roxbury Community Chorus. 7:30.

MARIONETTE THEATER — Variety show at Frog Pond, Boston Common. 8.

ERA TRAVELING THEATER—Music by ERA Concert Band, Alfonso D'Aviao, conductor. At Playstead, Franklin Park, Dorchester. 8.

ITALIAN ERA CIVIC THEATER — "Cuore di Marinaio" (Heart of a Sailor). At North End Union. 20 Parmenter Street. 8.

ERA TALK AND MOVIES — "Birds of Field and Forest," Philip W. Geer, with movies of Shanghai and the Great Wall. At Denison House grounds, 93 Tyler Street, South Cove. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON COMMON CONCERT—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor. Parkman Bandstand. 12 noon.

ERA STRING SEXTET—At 9 Park Street and Boston Common. 3.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Paul Revere Silver"; free guidance by Mrs. Buhler. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN EXHIBIT—Annual show at Horticultural Hall. 1-9.

WEST END DRAMA — "Rehearsal" and "Safety Play," by West End Community Theater; dance demonstration. Hecht Neighborhood House, 22 Bowdoin Street. 2:30.

California Oil Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average crude oil production in California during the week ended Aug 24 totaled 608,000 barrels, unchanged from the previous week and compared with 486,500 barrels in the like period of 1934, says the California Oil World.

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Canada's Racial Problems Topic Of Institute Debate

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—Canada's "problems" of bilingualism, religion and a dual system of civil law were discussed at the Institute of Human Relations here today by two Canadians.

Henry Somerville, editor of the Catholic Register of Toronto, Ont., represented the Roman Catholic view, and the Rev. C. E. Silcox, secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada, spoke for the Protestants.

Both were speakers at a round-table discussion held by the institute on "What Can We Learn From Canada?" The institute, sponsored by the National Conference of Jews and Christians, is studying intergroup relations here in an effort to learn how to improve them.

Mr. Silcox said the French-speaking Roman Catholic and the English-speaking Protestant question has been a problem for "nearly 200 years, and has complicated the infinitely difficult task which confronts, even today, 10,000,000 people who are seeking to settle and develop half a continent."

Canada was faced with the problem of bilingualism, a dual system of civil law and the religious problem, he said.

Mr. Somerville explained, "Canada's great national problem arises out of the racial division between English and French." Another split existed, Mr. Somerville pointed out, between English-speaking and French-speaking Roman Catholics.

But he said, "The English-speaking Catholics of Canada, sympathizing with the French in religion but in secular matters aligned broadly with the Protestants, hold a mediating position, not a very grateful position, but a useful one from the national viewpoint. If the racial lines of division in Canada were always the same as the religious lines I would have little confidence in the national unity, but as things are the religious differences are a nationally unifying factor."

The lesson to be learned from Canada in intergroup relations is "that religious differences give very little trouble to a nation."

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Needham, 958 Gt. Plain Ave. N. 1730
Ayer, 40-B Main St. Ayer 63
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SECOND FLOOR

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

has decided to assist the hardest-hit by letting them repay the bank in installments.

Last year Greece's export trade in currants was estimated at $11,000,000.

Treasure—Hulk Sought Off Delaware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWES, Del.—Efforts to recover the gold coin and bullion reported to be in strong boxes of the warship de Braak, sunk while sailing under the British flag more than 140 years ago, are being inaugurated here today. Captain Morrissey of Gloucester, Mass., C. M. Olmstead, of Attleboro, Mass., and Richard Wilson, of Providence, R. I., have arrived here to direct the technical end of the salvage work. Numerous efforts have been made since 1789 to recover this treasure.

Reich—Evangelical Labor Union Dissolved

BERLIN (AP)—The Union German Evangelical Federation of State Employees and Officers followed numerous other employee federations into dissoluton today "to make way for the National Socialist Labor Front." A statement by the president explained: "As the work of the church is a purely religious task, there is no longer any need for our federation."

Arms Race—Sweden Plans Huge Program

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Revamping of the Swedish defense system was recommended yesterday in the report of the commission of 13, completing a five-year study. Proposals include unification of command, expansion of the air force and army, and reduction of the navy with greater attention to light ships.

A seven-year program entailing the expenditure of 70,000,000 kroner (about $18,000,000) was recommended for building up the air force. The 100 first-line aircraft will be increased to 257, with a corresponding increase in personnel. A 10-year program of navy modernization was suggested, at a cost of 50,000,000 kroner.

Comintern—Soviets Deny Responsibility

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia replied to the United States yesterday that she takes no responsibility for the Comintern, and rejects the protest against its anti-American activities. Flat denial is given to the implication that Russia has violated terms of Washington's recognition—less than two years old.

The Monitor correspondent learns that the Soviet Foreign Office denies the validity of protests filed by Britain and Latvia preceding that of the United States.

Congress—Isolation Policy Stands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—While President Roosevelt is reported ready to sign the last-minute neutrality resolution, the balance sheet of Congress adds up to isolation in world affairs. No major contribution to international co-operation was made in the many laws passed. On the contrary, the Senate refused adherence to the World Court and initiated the neutrality resolution to keep America from foreign entanglements.

A combination of circumstances led to increase of actual outlay on defense forces to about $1,000,000,000—double last year's appropriation. The enlisted strength of the army was increased 40 per cent.

Yet in other directions Congress at least avoided rubbing salt into foreign sensibilities. No tariff increases were made—despite pressure for anti-Japanese levies.

Britain—Peer Seeks Trial by Lords

KINGSTON, Eng. (AP)—The first trial of a British peer before the House of Lords since 1901 is being sought by Baron De Clifford. He is faced with charges of manslaughter and reckless driving following an auto accident in which a man was killed.

Ancient British tradition requires that all peers accused of felonies must be tried by the Lords in a picturesque ceremony. The accused kneels on a velvet cushion before the bar. The Lords sit by in crimson chairs. Whether the trial is held before the Lords appears to depend whether the manslaughter charge is dropped in favor of the reckless driving accusation.

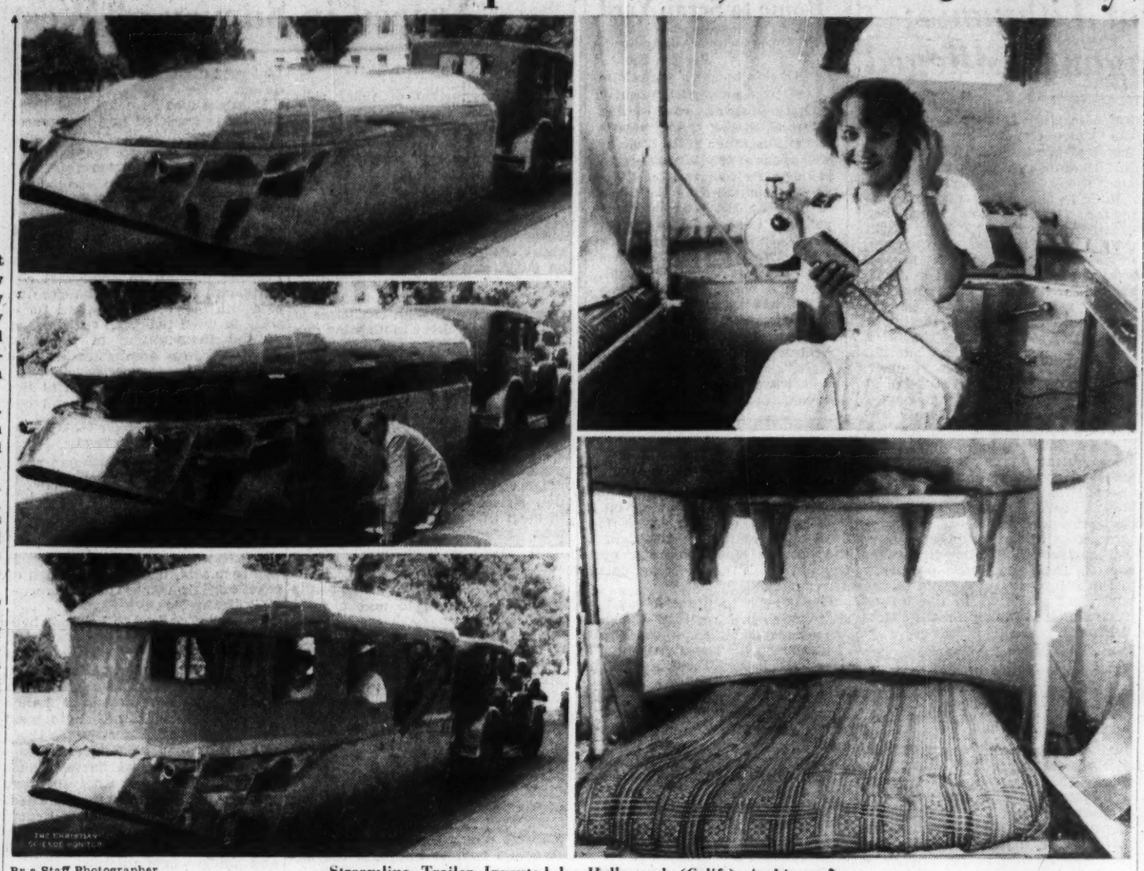
Zionists—Half Day of Silence as Protest

LUCERNE, Switz. (AP)—The World Zionist Executive has been negotiating with Moscow to obtain an easement of restrictions against Zionism and Hebraism in Soviet Russia, the Palcor (Palestine) News Agency reports. This move was disclosed by Moshe Shertok, member of the Zionist Executive at Jerusalem, the agency states.

A half day of silence was ordered today by the World Zionist Congress as a protest against the National Socialist persecution of Jews in Germany. The Palcor Agency said the public protest against anti-Semitism in the Reich was approved at last night's session. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the congress, proposed it after an attack on the National Socialists by Rabbi Wise of New York, president of the American Jewish Congress.

Streamline Trailer Is on Last Lap of Its 10,000-Mile Journey

Invention of Hollywood man is last word in comfort for pilgrims of the road and has attracted much attention in its maiden trip from Pacific to Atlantic and back again.



By a Staff Photographer

Streamline Trailer Invented by Hollywood (Calif.) Architect

Left, From Top Downward—Trailer in Closed Position; Owner Cranking Up Trailer Roof; Trailer Completely Opened Up. Upper Right—Telephoning From Trailer to the Car. Lower Right—One of Trailer's Double Bunks

A sleek, shiny, streamlined bullet is streaking southward from New England today. Bound for New York, Washington and eventually for Hollywood, Calif., this last word in trailers—for that's what it is—will soon have completed its maiden voyage of almost 10,000 miles.

The streamlined trailer was designed and constructed by William J. Black, a Hollywood architect and builder, and at first sight it resembles one of those drawings in the pseudo-scientific pulp magazines. Built of Duralumin, its plates riveted onto a frame of shelby metal tubing, the shiny contraption has lines comparable to the latest in streamline design.

Its sturdy coupling and the two wheels tucked snugly under the trailer are the only two pieces of equipment resembling a conventional trailer. In the first place it is only about four feet three inches high, thus allowing the driver of the towing car a clear view of the road behind.

"This is the most important feature of the whole thing," says Mr. Black. "Most trailers are at least as high if not higher than the automobiles pulling them, thus adding considerably to the problems of driving."

This is all very well, but a trailer four and a half feet high doesn't sound very comfortable, excepting perhaps for a troup of singer midgets. But Mr. Black allays all such concern by producing a small crank, very much like the type used on a shop awning. Inserting it in a slot in the trailer's side, he turns the handle. As he turns, the trailer seems to part company through the midsection. Slowly the upper half rises and as it rises, fabricoid walls, attached to top and bottom, are drawn taut. Finally the metamorphosis is complete and the silver bullet becomes an attractive, commodious house on wheels. There are windows and a door, beds enough for a family of four, an icebox, a stove, several long drawers for clothing, more than six feet of headroom, and even a telephone.

This telephone plays an important part in the travels of the Black family, which includes—besides Mr. Black—his wife and their two children, Clela and Jack. Shortly before mealtime, Mrs. Black and Clela retire to the trailer to prepare the food. When everything is ready, they phone the two men of the family and the journey is brought to a temporary halt.

But the telephone is only one of many interesting features of Mr. Black's trailer which weighs only 1200 pounds, a lightweight compared with the average 3000 to 5000. It is two inches narrower than the car, more than 20 feet long, has vacuum booster brakes (identical with those on the latest model Buicks) and knee-action wheels.

The individual wheel suspension not only gives the advantage of smoother riding but also allows more headroom. The trailer body is underslung and its floor is scarcely a foot off the ground.

So far, small boys and horses have been the chief problems Mr. Black and his family have had to contend with. The small boys usually form the major part of the curious crowds which gather every time the sleek trailer is brought to a halt.

"It's like living in a goldfish bowl," Mr. Black remarked, somewhat ruefully.

As for the horses, these sturdy animals are at a complete loss when faced by the streamlined monster. Even when it is not moving, they shy and stamp as they pass the gleaming body.

This is the second trailer Mr. Black has built. The first, constructed in 1915, had a tent type of roof which "took so long to put up after a hard day's driving that it was entirely impractical." The present model overcomes this difficulty entirely—it takes only a few seconds of easy cranking to raise the roof.

The present trailer is entirely original in design and construction. "It was not copied from anything," says Mr. Black. "It took three months to design and four months to build.

"This is a trial journey and we may build more trailers if this one proves successful. As far as we are concerned, it is certainly practical and if the cost of construction can be reduced to about $1200 or $1500, we think it will have a wide appeal."

At least the running cost of the trailer is economical enough. Without it, Mr. Black gets 13.9 miles per gallon on a long drive, with it he gets 13.5—a difference of only .4 of a gallon per mile.

Up to now, the streamlining of modern building has left the trailer largely untouched. It wobbled along its trail little concerned with the rapid advances of modern mechanics. To be sure, luxury was not overlooked, but long-time efficiency and economy were. By applying all-metal, light-weight construction, Mr. Black evidently deserves credit for doing to the trailer what prefabricated housing has done for home construction, what retractible landing gear has done for the airplane and what the zipper has done for modern clothing.

Drive Against Fake Damage Suits Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A campaign has been inaugurated in Birmingham, similar to one recently conducted in Atlanta, to rid the city of damage suit racketeers who are largely blamed for liability insurance rates which are said to be 50 per cent higher than in cities of like size.

Decision was made at a mass meeting of some 250 business men called by the Chamber of Commerce to establish a bureau whose function will be "to combat fake damage suits and reduce if possible liability insurance rates in this district." The plan is to employ a special investigator who will cooperate with the solicitor's office in an effort to run down "worthless, trivial and fradulent claims."

Chief speakers at the meeting were Judge Walter McElreath and Solicitor John A. Boykin of Atlanta who lead the campaign in that city. In 18 months they said 16 persons, three of them attorneys, have been tried and convicted in Atlanta and 15 others including four lawyers are under indictment.

Long Protege Lags In Mississippi Race For Governor's Seat

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 28 (AP)—Hugh L. White, wealthy Columbia lumberman, making his second bid for Mississippi's governorship, today held a lead of 5100 votes over Paul B. Johnson, a candidate he charged Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana crossed the state line to champion.

On the basis of unofficial returns from 1258 of the 1638 precincts in the State as tabulated by the Associated Press, White had 114,552 votes to 109,452 for Johnson, former Hattiesburg congressman, in yesterday's Democratic runoff. The Democratic nomination in this State is equivalent to election.

The bitter and hotly waged runoff campaign centered about the Huey Long issue. The Senator had voiced opposition to White but later announced from Washington that he was keeping out of the race because "neither candidate" supported his share-the-wealth program.

The Louisiana "dictator's" statement, however, did not serve to eliminate him as an issue. White and his chief spokesman, Theo G. Bilbo, junior Mississippi Senator, stumped the State with the cry that Long was supporting Johnson in an effort to extend his political control to this State. Johnson and his followers vigorously denied Long was an issue and asserted White was "trying to muddy the waters."

Two Held in Timber Fires

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A campaign to stamp out incendiary forest fires in California is going forward with success, according to S. B. Snow, regional forester. Within the past two months, he said, two men, charged with setting disastrous fires in the Shasta and Sequoia national forests, were arrested, and are waiting trial on incendiary charges in Federal Court.

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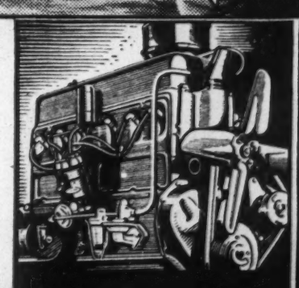

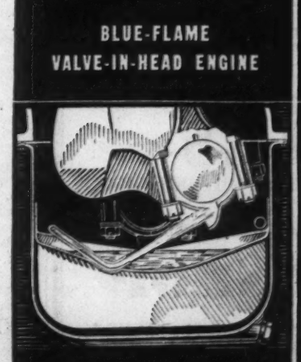

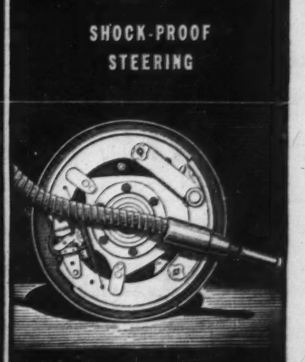

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Baltic States Guard Memel As Vital Part of Lithuania; German Propaganda Alleged

(Continued from Page 1)

of the German inhabitants under the Memel Convention, drawn up by Norman H. Davis, when Lithuania's forcible occupation of Memel was legalized by the powers in 1924. Germany has accused Lithuania of breaking the convention. Lithuania retorts that Germany has fomented treason in the Memel Territory.

The dispute culminated early this year in a mass treason trial of Memellander National Socialists and virtual suspension of the Memel Diet. Recently, however, after being called to order by the guarantors of the Memel Convention, Lithuania has shown signs of being ready to compromise. There is a new Governor, and new elections are to be held for the Diet, in the autumn.

On the other hand, Lithuania complains there has been no cessation of treasonable propaganda advocating the return of Memel to Germany. She also strongly objects to the German radio campaign—much resembling that formerly carried on from Munich against Austria—which is at present being directed against her from Königsberg.

Protected

Most people agree that any attempt to change the present territorial status of Memel by force would be a serious threat to peace. Not only are Lithuania's partners in the Baltic Entente pledged to help her, but the Western Powers as guarantors are also involved. Moreover, Poland, though not on diplomatic speaking terms with her historical partner Lithuania—owing to the Vilna dispute—has made no secret of her intention of marching to Lithuania's aid if German troops cross the Memel frontier.

Prior to the advent of the Hitler régime, Germany was much less worried about Memel than about Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Since the Polish-Germah 10-year treaty of friendship signed in January 1934, however, Germany has loyally kept her promise not to make propaganda about these two lost territories. But they remain a problem of which the last has not been heard. Only this summer, Danzig and Poland have been at loggerheads over currency matters.

The decision of the Danzig authorities to devalue the gulden last May was followed by Poland's withdrawal of the Free City's right to act as agent of the Polish customs authorities. This meant that imports cleared through the Danzig customs would be regarded henceforward as foreign and would have to pass through the Polish customs as well. The change spelt prosperity to the Polish port of Gdynia in the "Corridor" and ruin to the transit trade which is Danzig's main source of income.

Armistice in Quarrel

Retaliatory measures taken by Danzig stirred more trouble between the Free City and Warsaw (or Gdynia, its port, which was bidding for business). The struggle was finally compromised apparently to the satisfaction of all concerned, with Danzig agreeing to halt its tariff against Polish goods in favor of Germany and Poland terminating its embargo on all goods imported through the port of Danzig. Germany is said to have taken a hand to iron out the difficulties.

Poland is making her whole national existence center round the Corridor. All her import and export trade routes lead to it. She has spent many millions of pounds there building a new and highly efficient port.

All this of course is looked at askance not only in Danzig, but in Germany.

Happily, however, the Corridor question is not, for the moment, a live issue. But it is a dormant, not an extinct, volcano. Wise statesmanship would utilize the present period of quiet to transform the Corridor into a permanent link between the two countries.

Hitler Surprise

The rapprochemont between Germany and Poland which changed the face of the Corridor problem was one of the first surprises of the Hitler regime. Since then Germany and Poland have pursued parallel but not identical foreign policies. In particular they have presented a united front against the Franco-Russian plan for a multilateral Eastern security pact. Both want bilateral nonaggression treaties and there appears to be no immediate likelihood of their revising this attitude.

Poland's reason for turning down the Eastern Pact is that she does not want to be involved if a dispute should break out between National Socialist Germany and Bolshevik Soviet Russia. With a population which, although increasing at the rate of 500,000 a year, is only about half that of Germany and a quarter that of Russia, Poland wishes to keep out of all the trouble she can, while preserving both her independence and her present boundaries.

Battleground

But Poland has no doubt at all that if it really came to war the Bear and the Eagle would grapple with one another across her prostrate body. Poland has unpleasant prewar memories, lasting about a century and a half during which she was partitioned between Russia, Germany and Austria. Consequently it is Poland's aim to be sufficiently powerful in the field to make it unlikely that either side would win if she were on the other. For the same reason she is determined to sit on the fence as much as possible and not get too closely tied up with either party.

Poland hopes, if her present good relations with Germany should not last, to count on Russian—and French—help to prevent Germany trying to win back Danzig and the Corridor. Meanwhile, Poland could certainly count on German aid against any attempt on the part of the Bolsheviks to detach the Ukrainian minority in Poland and join it on to the Ukrainian Republic, which is one of the so-called members of the Soviet Union.

Ukrainian Nationalism, it should be noted in passing, and the Nationalism of several other racial groups in East Europe—notably the White Russians—is one of the problems Europe must face in the future, but today the question has not quite matured.

Old Balance of Power

Here in broad outline is the present diplomatic lineup in Eastern Europe. It is based unashamedly on a balance of power—not on the League of Nations. In its search for security, Eastern Europe has surrounded itself with a network of interlocking and sometimes mutually contradictory pacts—all of them allegedly within the framework of the League and many of them with some sort of hookup to France. The Franco-Polish alliance of February 1921, in particular, though seemingly somewhat tarnished at the moment, would be furbished up at once if there were any rift in the lute between Poland and Germany.

It is evident that in a situation such as this, it is extremely difficult to treat any issue purely on its merits. Each question is, in fact, dealt with mainly in the light of the possible effect on other questions in which the interested parties are concerned.

The danger to peace of such an unhappy-go-lucky method is obvious. Peace depends here as in other parts of Europe on the speedy handling of situations before they become intolerable. At present no adequate peace machinery exists either for the impartial settlement of disputes or the enforcement of findings. The establishment of such machinery is a vital necessity, for while there does not appear to be any immediate danger to world peace arising in Eastern Europe, there are enough seeds and to spare of future world conflict if steps are not taken in time to prevent their germinating.

Old Wind Ship Goes Home to Scrap Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rosyth, Scot.

THE ship breakers' yards here received a new guest recently —Grace Harwar, one of the oldest of the big sailing vessels in the Australian grain trade as well as one of the last full-rigged sailing vessels afloat. Grace Harwar was launched on the Clyde in 1889, for Mr. William Montgomery, famous London shipowner. In 1913 Mr. Montgomery sold her to Finland. Three years later she was bought by Capt. Gustaf Erikson, a Finnish merchant, and formed the nucleus of what is now the last fleet of deep-water sailing vessels. Alan Villiers' book, "By Way of Cape Horn," is written around a recent passage of the old Clydebanker.

Shift From Relief to Jobs Traced in Survey of West

(Continued from Page 1)

exist the reduction of relief rolls through attraction of labor to the wheat fields may be slackened and the movement perhaps even reversed. At any rate is must be remembered that these harvest jobs last but two or three weeks or so at the most in each region.

Of course, this discussion concerns only the situation revolving about the wheat harvest, its effect on labor, and in turn on the farm relief rolls. Other crops are better, in varying degrees, than last year, especially corn, though the latter is late because of delay in planting due to excess rains. Corn is not "harvested" though, and the work involved in marketing it and other crops isn't such as to bring about the sudden, short-lived demand for help occasioned by a good wheat crop.

But—whether there is a bumper wheat crop or not, and whether the relief rolls have been lightened or not, stories of a "harvest revolt" through this section appear to warrant some scrutiny. At least the term "revolt" is misused.

Some Scattered Incidents

The number of relief recipients who have refused to accept farm jobs, except in isolated incidents in scattered sections, have been comparatively few, the Monitor feels justified in saying after making an extensive survey. It is doubtless true that relief agencies have been induced in a number of cases to refuse further funds to those reluctant to accept short-lived, low-paid, harvest jobs, and that the harvest situation had "something" to do with part of a general reduction of the relief load in the rural sections of Midwest plains belt. But competent observers tend to minimize the extent and significance of this condition.

It might also be noted that there usually is expected at this time of year a dropping off of relief and welfare costs due to the itinerant tendencies of some "professional" recipients, and to the temporary market for farm labor. The situation actually, a study leads one to conclude, is not very much different from that of other years except as it has been affected by an unquestionable pick-up in industrial activity, and also by some changes due to a shifting, or preparations for a shift, in relief policy, in anticipation of full inauguration of the new Works Progress Administration program. This latter activity will take, theoretically, most if not all of the employable persons off the relief rolls everywhere, it is understood.

Industrial Revival

The tenor of recent newspaper reports discussing this crop and relief labor situation is that an unusual wheat yield caused an unusual demand for harvest hands and that relief activity has thus almost been discontinued, usually as a result, it has been said, of arbitrary action of relief officials, rather than the recipients themselves.

The point desired to be made here is that, though the crops are better this year than last, there is no "bumper" wheat crop calling for or supporting an extraordinary amount of harvest help, that most hands engaged from relief rolls have come voluntarily, and that although these relief rolls may be temporarily affected by the usual harvest labor demand, and other factors, any deep inroads and any permanent effect on the relief rolls have or will come more from industrial revival and mechanical considerations in relief and public works administration.

It must further be remembered that rural relief rolls are not composed exclusively of farmers and that fluctuations therein are not always due to things happening to the farmers themselves. As was pointed out these rolls include many transients and many laborers in small and large cities. A general decrease in the number of recipients of relief in rural districts would not, therefore, necessarily mean that farmers were suddenly dropping from the rolls.

Better Farm Conditions

As a matter of fact the farmer in the grain belt who had been on relief began to be self-sustaining again some time ago. Many thousands have been dropped due to the general improvement in farm conditions following recovery from the drought and due to artificial governmental activities.

At the same time that reports began to be circulated about the "harvest revolt" and a supposedly correlated drop in the number of farmers on relief, this type of client already had been quite generally returned, in this particular section, to supporting himself.

So, regardless of factors which tend to dispute broad reports of troubles over harvest labor and arbitrary discontinuance of relief activities in an effort to make recipients accept farm jobs, the picture isn't by any means wholly discouraging.

The Monitor's survey covered Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois, and the conclusions are based on advice from such persons as Dr. John H. Parker, crop expert at the Kansas State Agricultural College, H. W. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and H. L. Walter, dean of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Reports From States

Kansas reports no serious shortage of farm labor, no difficulties due to competition between farmers and relief agencies, and a greatly reduced wheat yield. Nebraska complains of a bumper crop of straw, a few cases of relief recipients preferring the status quo to the poorly-paid and short-lived farm jobs, and but few farm families actually left on relief.

Missouri, with small farms and varied crops, reports little or no labor trouble, a curtailed wheat crop, and about 4500 farm families withdrawn from relief rolls this year through rural rehabilitation programs. North Dakota has a good straw crop and a large number of relief recipients temporarily assigned to harvest work.

Minnesota finds a rather heavy farm labor demand but reports no hesitation on the part of relief workers to accept jobs harvesting the short wheat crop. South Dakota and Iowa look forward to damaged wheat crops and while South Dakota reports some trouble in getting relief workers to accept farm jobs, Iowa says there has been no trouble of this kind.

Illinois found no farm labor problem and having but comparatively little wheat is not so much concerned over the damage to this crop. It has experienced, however, an unusual drop in rural relief rolls, due chiefly to the industrial pick-up.

Tardieu Hopes for Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

meant essentially an alteration in the French constitutional provision which requires the consent of the Senate to the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies by the President or the Prime Minister.

Today the issue of whether to accord more authority to the Government is discussed in terms of "Fascism" or "anti-Fascism." The evolution of the general political situation in France has brought a parallel—if premature—evolution in the terminology of political issues. Thus, the question of whether to revise the constitution so as to give the Government more authority over Parliament, is swallowed up, to a large extent, in the larger question of whether the parliamentary regime in France shall continue.

Tardieu as Leader

A somewhat similar and equally significant evolution has taken place in the personage who, perhaps more than any other, has been the protagonist of French constitutional reform—André Tardieu. M. Tardieu still continues to urge orally and in print the imperative need for revision, for a strengthened executive, and a politically independent judiciary. But today he has abandoned his former efforts to obtain this state reform through the regular parliamentary channels. The present Parliament, he has concluded, is incapable of being brought to reform itself.

Furthermore, not only is this so, but M. Tardieu appears also to have renounced his former hopes that the masses, the voters, of the nation could be led to impose these reforms on their deputies. In several recent declarations, M. Tardieu has not only affirmed his resolve never to take part in any French Government under the present system which condemns cabinets to unstable impotence; he has likewise proclaimed that in his opinion any salutary change can only be brought about by "the active minorities" in France.

"How" and "Why"

M. Tardieu's development along these lines is significantly illustrated by the following two quotations. The first is from his book, "The Hour of Decision" published in February, 1934:

"'Do not appeal to the people,' I was told. 'They will not hear you. But appeal to those 10,000 who, Bismarck affirmed, lead the world.' It is certainly less difficult. But is it sufficient? One still remembers what the failure of the intellectuals of the Right was in Louis Philippe's time; and what the failure of the intellectuals of the Left was after the Dreyfus affair. If you want profound results, you must appeal to the masses. And in order to ask for and obtain profound results from the people, it is necessary after having explained to the people the how, to explain to them the why."

Impotence of Regime

The second quotation is from M. Tardieu's latest book, entitled in French "Sur la Pente"—on the down-grade—which was published this summer, a year and a half after the above paragraph was written:

"On the one hand, it is proved by post-war history that the present regime is impotent and dangerous. On the other hand it has been shown by the history of the Doumergue and Flandin cabinets that the public powers, legislative and executive, which are the constitutional masters of the indispensable action of reform, are irreductably hostile to it: therein lies the tragedy.

"Two characteristics, as profoundly contradictory as they are closely linked, stand out. The first characteristic: the political state of France cannot be borne much longer; the second: the political state of France cannot legally be improved. Intolerable and unimprovable: thus do our governing conditions appear since M. Flandin took the place of M. Doumergue. And such they will continue to appear after the general elections have given them the lazy ratification of the country.

"Intolerable and unimprovable: one must realize what this means. It signifies that the substitution of the Flandin cabinet for the Doumergue ministry tightened the bolts which fix the two horns of the dilemma, the most serious dilemma that can exist for a country, of which France is the prisoner. Since no normal method of procedure is open, she must take her choice of two alternatives both equally heavy with risks.

"Revolution!"

"Either she will persevere in immobility and then sooner or later, coming from inside or out, catastrophe will come upon her. Or else, in order to escape from this catastrophe which the obtuse conservatism of the existing legal authorities is preparing the way for, the French people will have no other way out than that course, always dangerous, of deliberate revolution. . . .

"Under the Republic, as under preceding regimes, majorities are, by definition, the conservers of those abuses from which regimes perish. By the same token, all beneficial reforms have been the work of minorities: all our liberties were the work of minorities; in the political decadence of majorities, only the minorities can possess an ideal."

These statements, and particularly the final sentences show the serious obstacles which M. Tardieu sees in the way of legal revision of the French constitution, and indicate also that in his opinion such necessary reforms can only come through the action of "minorities." Other more recent declarations of his have been interpreted in France as referring, by the term "active minorities" to the nationalistic leagues such as the "Croix de Feu," the "Jeunesses Patriotes" and the "Action Française."

Combined with assertions that even if asked he would not again accept a Government post until the present system had changed, his statements are taken by many French observers to mean that M. Tardieu is not far from throwing his hat into the ring as a candidate for leadership of the political leagues—in other words as an aspirant to the position of French Führer.

Although this conclusion probably goes beyond what M. Tardieu himself would admit, it is a significant commentary on the evolution of the movement of state reform in France, as well as of its leader.

Hungary and Bulgaria Exchange Farm Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Hungary and Bulgaria have agreed to exchange 20 peasant youths studying agriculture. The Hungarians will spend a year in the best Bulgarian agricultural institutions and on the model farms of Bulgaria, while the Bulgarians will do the same in Hungary.

The Bulgarians will have much to learn from Hungary of expert agricultural methods and the breeding of fine stock, while the Hungarians will daily see in Bulgaria how much wholesome pride, self-respect and social responsibility is engendered when the peasants all own land and houses.

Madrid Fines 11,300 As Careless Walkers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

MUNICIPAL authorities here, determined to teach pedestrians when and where to cross the road, have in a month imposed more than 11,300 fines on careless walkers.

There have been cases of excited citizens whose dignity will not allow them to be stopped by a policeman and pay a fine in the street, but it does not prevent them waving their arms and protesting, upon which they are marched off to the "Comisaria"—police station—where they pay a much larger fine.

South Carolina Mills Retain Tax Injunction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Fifty-five South Carolina cotton mills continued temporary injunctions against collection of cotton processing taxes by the AAA here after government counsel, following an all-day hearing of arguments before United States District Judges J. Lyles Glenn and Frank K. Myers, failed to win dismissals. The two-judge court ordered the temporary injunctions retained "until the constitutionality of the AAA is cleared up."

Commenting on the matter, Judge Glenn asserted: "I feel that we ought not to dismiss these suits. We should, I think, continue the restraining orders or grant an interlocutory injunction. There is prima facie evidence of doubt of the constitutionality of the act, particularly as to its delegation of its power to the Secretary of Agriculture. It is clear we should continue these restraining orders." Judge Myers expressed a similar opinion.

Austro-German Agreement Ends Press Hostility

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 28—A big step toward re-establishment of neighborly relations between Austria and Germany is taken with the conclusion of the agreement to end the hostile press campaign, which the two countries have been waging during the past month.

The agreement, which was signed by Germany's Minister to Austria, Franz von Papen, and Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg, Austria's Minister for Foreign Affairs, is cautiously worded and merely provides that the signatories "will work in the direction of ensuring that the press of the two countries shall contribute more than heretofore to the restoration of good relations." But, since in both cases the Government is in position to make its press do what it wants, this should not be difficult.

In the opinion of qualified judges here, therefore, the careful wording of last night's communiqué is acknowledgment of the fact that the carrying out of its terms involves fundamental changes of policy in the two countries. It would be difficult, for instance, for this Roman Catholic country to hold its press silent if attacks on the Roman Catholice Church in Germany were to continue on the present scale. On the other hand, Germany, it is believed, could scarcely agree to revise its church policy without an important "quid-pro-quo" in Austria. This could be given, for instance, by the adoption of the latter country of the German attitude toward Jews.

Considerable interest is attached here to the way Italy received the news of the Austro-German rapprochement, which some people regard as a direct blow to Italian influence here. Others, however, say that Italy and Germany have been coming closer lately, owing to Premier Mussolini's desire to have his hands free for his Ethiopian adventure.

New Automobile Union Ignores A. F. of L. Wishes

DETROIT, Aug. 28 (AP)—The new International Automobile Workers' Union overrode the wishes of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday and voted 164 to 112 against accepting Francis J. Dillon as provisional president.

Mr. Green predicted that a satisfactory compromise between the factions would be reached.

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U.S. Seen Standing Firm Upon Hands Off World Affairs Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

gram—contributes to his prestige and a more stable internal situation, it is likely that the rest of the world will welcome the achievements of Congress.

In two respects, Congress' so-called internal policies are of vital import abroad. The silver policy, by precipitating dire deflation in China and threatening upsets in Mexico, as well as influencing the silver market in London and other capitals of the British Empire, was of immediate concern. This Congress has done nothing to exacerbate the previously pledged silver policy, and when toward its end, silver advocates sought to stir the Treasury to more intense activity, they were rebuffed.

Disturbing Cotton Situation

Second, as to cotton, the factor in the great Liverpool cotton market may well have followed the week end's adjournment fiasco as eagerly as anybody in the United States. Cotton curtailment was continued by the Congress: that means continued higher prices for American cotton in Liverpool, and a diversion of purchases to Brazil and Egypt.

It means an ultimate upward movement in cotton prices, however slowly foreign markets react, and that does not altogether please them in Liverpool.

Yet the rest of the world would have been disturbed indeed had the Seventy-fourth Congress voted a new tariff. That would have been "foreign policy" with a vengeance. No new tariff was enacted; on the contrary, the Congress did not exercise its right to veto any of the reciprocal treaties made during its session.

No Affront to Japan

Attempts to place barriers in the way of Japanese exports to the United States were all sidetracked. Thus, though Congress did not in any instance actually decrease tariffs, in general the Cordell Hull policy of whittling away at trade barriers was consistently followed.

In the field of actual foreign policy, there were three major events: the neutrality policy, the army, navy, and air force increases, and the defeat of World Court membership. The last event, coming shortly after the Congress assembled, seemed in large measure to be the result of an intense lobbying campaign by a newspaper chain, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, and other telegram-inspirers.

Had the exposure of government-by-telegram which came after the utility fight in June preceded the World Court debate, it is possible that the seven votes necessary to secure the required two-thirds majority would have been forthcoming.

As it was, 52 Senators favored membership while 36 opposed. Seven Senators who had voted for membership in 1926 were against in 1935.

The World Court defeat was the first tangible indication that the seventy-fourth Congress was to go to new extremes of isolationism. But throughout, the session was extremely willing to vote military expenditures. Such appropriations approximated $830,000,000 while from leftover public works funds, well over another $150,000,000 brought the year's preparedness expenditure to a cool billion.

100 Per Cent Increase

For the previous fiscal year 1935, apart from PWA funds, $540,184,948 was spent for military activities, so that an increase well approaching 100 per cent was pledged by this Congress.

Only a last-minute amendment by Senator Borah blocked the use of parts of the $4,880,000,000 work-relief appropriation for enlargement of the national defenses, such as naval building; but as it is, some of the money may go for army housing.

General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, was asking in committee for $400,000,000 more to be devoted to general expansion, mechanization, and munitioning of the United States, but apparently it was decided that this straw would carry things too far, and the scheme was put into cold storage.

Congress increased by 40 per cent the enlisted strength of the United States Army. More important, it set up a sort of "Vinson bill" for the air—the Wilcox air base bill, authorizing but not appropriating money for a dozen air bases, ranging from Representative J. Mark Wilcox's home state of Florida to Alaska, with possible outposts in the Aleutians.

In the course of "secret" hearings on this bill, a high ranking army officer referred to fortifying the "undefended" Canadian border, and a furore was aroused for which President Roosevelt made handsome diplomatic amends.

The navy fared less spectacularly, but more realistically. An increase of more than 60 per cent on last year's already big naval expenditure was voted.

More Ships and More Men

The sailors got $458,684,379, and construction on 24 new warships was authorized. Increases in enlisted men, in officers, and in the air branch were also voted.

Thus, taking it altogether, American national defense this year jumped to the world's highest budgetary figure for that purpose. No other government on the face of the earth now pays anything like $1,000,000,000 a year for its defense, although no other great power enjoys the geographical isolation and natural defenses of the United States.

But troubled world conditions, a President favorable to naval expansion, and a State Department believing that "you've got to build ships before you can sink them at conferences" were responsible for this amazing burst of possibly unintentional Chauvinism.

Helped War Profits Curb

Since four months before the session began, the Nye munitions committee has been banging away at the arms-makers. Some of the revelations were sensational. Altogether, they built up a great receptivity, in Congress and out, to the idea of curbing war profits and exports for war purposes.

President Roosevelt suddenly appointed a distinguished committee to draft a bill to "take the profits out of war," but was felt to be attempting to blanket the Nye committee, and after an assertion of independence by that body, he tacitcally retreated. Nothing tangible was ever heard of his committee, under the chairmanship of Bernard M. Baruch.

From December on, too, various interested groups were working hard at the subject of neutrality.

Recalled World War Days

President Roosevelt himself, keenly recalling the troubles the United States had in the World War as it attempted to enforce its neutral "rights," set the State Department to work. The more departmental experts studied, the more they concluded that legislation on the subject was next to impossible, for almost any draft of legislation ran afoul of an hypothetical situation to which it would not apply desirably.

Then the Nye committee was stirred up on the subject. Its experts, in consultation with Charles Warren, outstanding American authority on the subject, produced a series of neutrality resolutions devised to bottle up arms, munitions, contraband and materials of war, as well as loans and credits, within the United States.

Blocked by Isolationists

They were mandatorily to be applied against all belligerents. Various individual members of Congress, notably Representatives Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, Frank L. Kloeb (D) of Ohio, and Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut, produced bills to similar ends.

The Nye-Clark bills languished in the Foreign Relations Committee until suddenly Norman H. Davis and President Roosevelt became aroused as the Italo-Ethiopian situation became acute. Mr. Davis came to Washington, and a State Department-Senatorial subcommittee proceeded to redraft the Nye-Clark bills into permissive embargo legislation, allowing the President to discriminate between the two groups of belligerents in a conflict.

The bill ran afoul of the Senate isolationists, who suspected that the President and State Department would use their authority to assist a League of Nations sanctions movement. They vetoed the bill, and until the middle of last week it seemed destined to perish for the session.

Suddenly the munitions committee group, with Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington as trigger-man, backed by Senators Nye, Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, began a "filibuster" in favor of a neutrality bill. Senators William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Key Pittman (D) of Nevada produced as by magic a mandatory draft, which forbade export of arms or munitions to both sides whenever war breaks out.

Step in Right Direction

The Senate blithely passed this draft; the House favored a permissive draft leaving discriminatory authority to the President, but to avoid deadlock and get any legislation at all, a mandatory embargo was enacted until Feb. 29, 1936.

This bill, while lacking reference to potential materials of war like cotton or copper, and which leaves loans entirely alone, and while rigidly applied to both sides, is nevertheless a step toward curbing the profit-making export of arms. It is a step away from the flat assertion of the "freedom of the seas" and American "right" to trade with anybody at any time. It is in that sense a reassurance to Great Britain and other League powers if they adopt sanctions against Italy and war ensues, that the United States will not be trying to run arms through the blockade.

Stay-at-Home Attitude

By the implications of the policy, American citizens will be warned off belligerent ships, and a vast change from the 1914-17 attitude—study of which situation really engendered the legisaltion—is thereby marked.

Thus, even though the seventy-fourth Congress is isolationist, it is not of the prewar type. Rather, it is an isolation peculiarly mindful of the war debts, of the wartime overexpansion of American industry, of the imperceptible forces that sucked the United States into the conflict.

There are no General Woods nor "R.'s" on the stage today. The atmosphere is altogether one of self-con'ainment; it is not imperialistic.

A Woman in the News

Wide World

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward
Plans Federal Relief Work for Women

Washington

TO LOOK at titian-haired Ellen S. Woodward, new assistant works progress director, and listen to her soft southern voice, it is difficult to realize that for the last two years she has been the ardent defender of "equal rights for women" in relief jobs.

In some ways her duties as director of women's work under the FERA were more arduous than those of the administrators who looked chiefly after the men. Most of the projects that local relief directors think up involve pick and shovel work that isn't suitable for women. With the aid of woman assistants in each state, Mrs. Woodward has evolved some 250 ingenious and worthwhile projects, designed especially for the feminine hand.

Her promotion to the position of assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, works progress director, is in the nature of a reward and an incentive to greater things.

Under the CWA and FERA programs, approximately 300,000 needy women were put to work, but there were a number of them on city relief rolls who had nothing to do. With the enlarged works relief appropriation, intended to give jobs to all able-bodied persons on the relief rolls, Mrs. Woodward plans to find work for all women who are either heads of families or unmarried women who have no other support. About 500,000 of the 3,500,000 to be taken care of, are women, she estimates.

While the greater portion of the women will probably be engaged in canning and sewing projects, others will cover a wide field. One of the best projects and one that is to be continued involves the training of household servants who find that they are able to earn from $3 to $5 more a week when they have completed their course. Down in the Kentucky mountains women relief workers are conducting a horseback library, serving isolated schools and community centers.

Mrs. Woodward recently disclosed plans for compiling a national guidebook. Other types of projects on which women are being employed include music, drama and art, recreation, nursery schools, handicraft manufacture, economic surveys and historical records.

Mrs. Woodward says she sometimes thinks that women have undergone greater hardships than men in the last five years and she intends to see that they get a square deal in relief.

Joining the forces of the FERA in September, 1933, Mrs. Woodward came from Jackson, Miss., where she had served one term as member of the State Legislature, as a member of the exeecutive committee of the State Board of Public welfare and as secretary of the Mississippi Conference of Social Work. She has held offices in many professional and civic organizations. Outstanding in Democratic state politics, she was one of the "FRBC's"—"For Roosevelt before Chicago." She is a loyal and enthusiastic New Dealer.

Labor-Employer Peace Dominates Silver Bay Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, Lake George, N. Y., Aug. 28—A new phrase to supplant "Labor Versus Capital" is being worked out at the eighteenth annual Conference on Industrial Relations, which opened here today, for the keynote of pre-program discussions is "Labor With Employer."

Representatives of management, labor, education, investments, politics and the church, co-operating with the industrial department of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., under whose auspices the conference is held, are finding unusual significance in the topics being handled, in the light of recent legislation designed to give youth, age, and industry a new sense of security.

Transitional Period

Recognition that America is passing through a transitional period, out of which fresh social, political and industrial readjustments are likely to emerge; determination that these evolving concepts shall not depart from the fundamentals of individual liberty laid down in the Constitution; a serious intent to translate the involved issues into terms of everyday understanding—these motives appear and reappear as the program gets under way.

Glenn Gardiner of Fortsmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J., at the opening session this afternoon, set the tempo of the conference by outlining some of the problems of modern employee-employer relations. He will be followed this evening by L. C. Morrow, editor Factory Management and Maintenance.

As the program unwinds, such topics as collective bargaining, safety training, social security, employee training, credit unions and co-operation between management and employees will hold the floor. Among the speakers are Aubrey Williams, assistant administrator of the Federal Relief Administration; Spencer Miller Jr., secretary, Workers Education Bureau of America, New York; John E. Long, of Albany, N. Y., president of the National Safety Council; Whiting Williams, of Cleveland, Ohio, lecturer and industrial relations counselor, and William Franklin Spafford, head of the department of economics and business administration, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

North Carolina Extends Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina has added approximately 1000 miles to its state highway system in the last two years, according to James M. Brown, president of the Winston-Salem Automobile Club. Construction, he reported, was done under the joint supervision of the United States Bureau of Public Roads and the State Department of Highways and Public Works.

Oysters 'R' Here; New York Eats With Gusto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—While Edward Arnold, in the guise of "Diamond Jim," consumes his oysters in the films at Roxy's on Broadway, down on the East Side and up in Harlem the opening of the oyster season is being observed. Vendors roll along their wagons or settle down behind their pushcarts and passers-by reach out for the penny bivalves and swallow them down with all the gusto attributed to "Diamond Jim" in the nineties.

Because the official opening of the oyster season, Sept. 1, falls on a Sunday this year the near-by oyster growers took slight liberties in setting as the date for a yachting party around Peconic and Gardiner's Bays.

The guest of honor is Billy the Oysterman, one of the city's most famous dealers in the fruit of the sea, who will tell stories of the famous people who have frequented his restaurant. There is William Fox, later famous as a motion picture magnate, whom Billy avers in his early days used to frequent the penny oyster stand conducted by Billy's father.

Speaking as one who has opened or seen opened between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 oysters Billy belittles oyster-finding stories. He says that he has never seen a suspicion of a pearl in any of his millions.

Some 60 per cent of the 3,000,000 barrels of oysters shipped from Long Island are to go into stews. Oysters on the half shell come next in popularity and fried oysters rank third. The Atlantic coast shippers who consider an oyster's own shell or a platter its proper place for repose remark with some surprise that in parts of the county it is served on a lettuce leaf.

In the old days when Broadway was one of the world's most famous gustatory thoroughfares, restaurant habitués began a dinner or after-theater supper with a dozen raw oysters. "Diamond Jim" himself is credited with eating several dozen at a sitting. But today six or eight oysters constitute the average portion—and, the growers admit it, the oysters themselves are smaller too.

There are many more millions of oysters in the waters around New York City then are picked for sale. There are even said to be oysters growing at the foot of Forty-second Street and the East River and over on Staten Island, but the condemnation of waters by the Board of Health reduces the areas from which within the past 35 years the quantity for sale has decreased a third.

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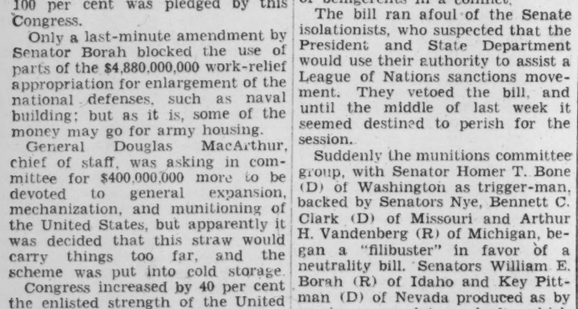

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AT STORES SELLING WATERMAN'S

Comintern Plans World Campaign To Control Labor

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Is it posible for members of Communist parties associated with the Communist International to work sincerely in cooperation with workers' organizations such as the British Labor Party, and in particular with trade unions such as those associated with the American and British Federations of Labor? This question is raised again by the program adopted at the recent Comintern World Congress at Moscow.

The Congress adopted resolutions proposing that Communists abandon their efforts to form independent "revolutionary" labor parties and trade unions and instead join existing labor organizations to support a "united front" against Fascism and war. Communist young people, especially, were instructed to join bourgeois, democratic and even religious organizations for this purpose.

"Soviet Power"

Does this mean, then, that Communists have changed their conception of a world engaged in a bitter class struggle, and their belief in the need for violent revolution? Does it mean that Communists finally agree with moderate labor groups that workers can obtain a fair share of political and economic control within the framework of existing democracies? These questions were answered with an emphatic negative by speakers at the Congress. The prevailing sentiment was frankly expressed by the Bulgarian Communist, Georg Dimitroff, who declared: "We Communists openly tell the workers that no bourgeois democratic government can bring them final salvation. Only the Soviet power will bring final salvation."

"Soviet power," as defined by Communists, means a proletarian dictatorship, the form of government established in Russia, which is accepted by all Communists as a model. The Communists thus support one form of the totalitarian state, which contemptuously repudiates such fundamental democratic conceptions as freedom of speech and the press, the right to political organization, the right to fair trial and protection against arbitrary arrest, execution or exile.

With such views, which they make no attempt to conceal, how can Communists conscientiously join moderate labor organizations with contrary views and aims? Such action is justified by the Communist belief that the end justifies the means. After 18 years of efforts to form separate "revolutionary" labor parties and trade unions, Communists have made little progress in democratic countries and Fascist dictatorships have anticipated Communists in other European countries.

The Communist leaders at Moscow did not pretend that they will support the moderate aims of existing organizations which they join. Their leaders insisted instead that Communists must seek always to persuade fellow workers that partial improvement of the worker's position is futile, that they must destroy existing governments in order to obtain their just rights.

The "united front," as outlined at the congress, is therefore revealed as no real change in Communist philosophy, but simply a change in tactics. The policy is not even new; it was unsuccessfully attempted on two previous occasions.

For the success of such a policy depends not upon Communists but upon moderate labor groups, which are overwhelmingly in the majority in all democratic countries. If these groups refuse to accept Communist members, as they have done in the past, there can naturally be no effective "united front."

But the Communists argued at the recent Congress that moderate workers are now so frightened by the prospects of Fascism that they will accept help even from Communists in the struggle against Fascism and war.

If moderate labor groups accept Communist proposals for a "united front," if they permit Communists to join existing labor parties and trade unions, they cannot at least complain that Communists have failed to warn them of their intentions. Several speakers at the Moscow Congress declared frankly that they propose, after joining existing moderate organizations, to "capture trade unions and labor parties for the class struggle, for overthrowing bourgeois democracies and establishing proletarian dictatorships."

The "united front" and the "struggle against Fascism and war," are therefore merely phases which do not seriously attempt to mask the real intentions of Communists. In the words of the German Communist, William Pieck, that intention is to "overthrow bourgeois governments, by force if necessary, and to establish proletarian dictatorships." Communists have once more placed themselves frankly on record as aiming to overthrow every existing government outside of Russia, and to set up totalitarian states on the Russian model, based upon semi-Asiatic despotism with all political and economic power in the hands of a few men.

Merger Proposed

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Aug. 27

RETURNS from scattered rural ridings show that the victory of the Alberta Social Credit Party Aug. 22 is as complete as first announced. It now appears that the Opposition will hold seven seats, Liberals five, Conservatives two, and the former United Farmer Government unrepresented.

Whether or not the Alberta Social Credit League will put candidates in the field in the forthcoming federal elections has not yet been decided. The Stevens Reconstruction Party, which is very sympathetic toward the movement, has offered to combine forces in Alberta under one banner or the other in the expectation of sending a strong representation to the Dominion House committed to Social Credit.

Antiopium Drive Opens in Malaya

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENANG, Straits Settlements—An antiopium campaign in Malaya is being watched with great interest, not only by the people in this country but also by Chinese authorities.

Progress is slow. However, good work is being done by the Singapore Anti-Opium Society, headed by Dr. Chen Su Lan, whose crusade against the evil is well known.

Since the opening of the clinic in May, 1933, about 2600 addicts are claimed to have been cured. Patients continue to pour in, but the accommodation is not adequate. The Chinese Government is interested in the work, as shown by its grant of $3000 (Chinese currency) to the clinic. This is to be an annual grant.

The local Government has provided a contribution of $9200 to the institution, but has not undertaken to make it an annual grant. The society is doing its best to educate the people, especially the younger generation with regard to the evils of opium. Four thousand leaflets depicting and describing the evils of the habit were distributed to the schoolchildren who attended a recent jubilee fete. A slogan competition has been held among schoolchildren and 3000 slogans have been sent in. An essay competition is also being held. All this is having its effect on the coming generation who are being taught to shun the vice.

"Registration of opium smokers is a farce," according to Dr. Chen.

"For every smoker registered there are two unregistered. The reason is that a smoker is allowed four chee, or half an ounce, which is too much for him to consume in a day, with the result that he shares it with his friends. Then also many nonsmokers register themselves in order to sell the drug and make a profit on it."

Soviet Refusal of U.S. Demand Is Receiving Careful Study

(Continued from Page 1)

fore, the Roosevelt-Litvinoff exchange of letters was a pure formality, not meaning what it seemed to mean, and to be interpreted only as a means of quieting American opinion.

Cannot Understand Attitude

Russians here say they cannot understand the attitude of the United States in protesting, and are reported as saying it must have been as a result of pressure from William Randolph Hearst. The Comintern, they say, has done nothing new, and that Russia never intended to suppress it, and never will. Commissar Litvinov, they point out, made that perfectly clear in his press conference at the National Press Club in Washington on the day of recognition.

Though this intransigeant attitude runs up against an equal sternness in the State Department, there is less talk today of actually breaking off relations than there has been. Rather, it is suggested that Ambassador William C. Bullitt may be recalled, and the Moscow Embassy left in the hands of a charge d'affaires, in accord with the familiar diplomatic method of expressing pique.

Entering New Phase

Taking a longer range view, it seems clear that American-Russian relations are entering a new phase. Gone are the buoyant, optimistic days. Come is the cold diplomatic formality used by many other powers toward the Communist state, except when political causes force co-operation, as in the Franco-Russian instance.

Russian and pro-Russian opinion is frankly downcast. There had been high hopes that a sort of friendly entente might be perpetuated between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. And a promising start was made. That was in the days when the sumptuous Embassy on Sixteenth Street was reopened; when elaborate parties were almost nightly affairs, and there was great talk of profitable business "deals" about to be closed.

Japanese Had Right Idea

Then it was that the greatest tenseness in American-Japanese relations was produced. Throughout, however, Ambassador Hirosi Saito and his able staff in the Japanese Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue sat quietly by, saying occasionally to American callers:

"This Russian business is all very fine, but it will come to an end. The United States will find what every other power has found—that it cannot depend upon Russian promises, and must revert to diplomatic aloofness. Then you will not think so badly of us Japanese."

Already nearly a year ago, hopes for Russian trade or for a debt settlement had mostly gone glimmering. A certain coolness entered the air. But the definitive breach only came **with this week's note. The future,** as far as it can be foreseen, is that the United States will continue to conduct diplomatic routine affairs with the Soviet Union, but will not anticipate the kind of glorious entente which is referred to in formal language at the end of the Russian note yesterday: the "friendly collaboration . . . for peace."

Soviet Responsibility Over Comintern Denied By Moscow Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 28—Responsibility now and in future for the activities of Communist International on Russian soil is once more summarily rejected by the Soviet Government, in reply to the United States protest alleging "flagrant violation" of the Litvinoff agreement concerning subversive propaganda.

In its reply yesterday the Soviet Government insists that the American Government must have known when Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and President Roosevelt interchanged letters on the subject of propaganda in 1933 that no agreement could include Comintern activities. The Soviet Government therefore rejected the American protest as without foundation.

Similar replies were made verbally to the verbal protests against the Comintern Congress made by envoys to Britain, Italy and Latvia.

What Does It Mean?

The American protest interpreted the fourth paragraph of Mr. Litvinoff's letter to President Roosevelt as obligating the Soviet Government to curb such organizations as the recent Comintern Congress with its American members, which congress frankly discusses methods for the overthrow of "bourgeois governments," including the United States Government. The Soviet reply states that the Soviet Government "cannot assume and has never assumed any obligation as regards the Communist International."

This same fourth paragraph obligated the Soviet Government "not to permit the formation or residence in its territory of any organization or group— . . . . or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which has as its aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, or of the bringing about by force of a change in, the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States. . . ."

Welcomed and Applauded

The American Government has interpreted this paragraph as almost precisely describing the recent Comintern Congress. Yet the Soviet Government not only heartily welcomed this organization but the Soviet official press applauded its resolutions.

The conflict must somehow be dissolved if Moscow hopes to maintain friendly relations with the United States and other bourgeois governments.

But the Soviet Government, while agreeing that "strict mutual noninterference in internal affairs is essential and prerequisite to the maintenance of friendly relations between our countries," refuses to offer any hope that Moscow will make a move toward curbing Comintern activities which have always been and always are likely to be a constant source of friction with every government outside of Russia.

Text of Moscow Note Says Protest by U. S. Relates No Instances

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (AP) — The Soviet Government yesterday replied to the United States' note protesting against activities of the Seventh Congress of the Third Communist International.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt of the United States received a note from Undercommissar Nicholai Krestinsky which read:

"Your note of August 25 contains no facts which could be regarded as a violation on the part of the Soviet Government of its obligations.

"On the other hand, there is nothing new to the Government of the United States in the fact that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot assume and has never assumed any obligations as regards the Communist International."

Mr. Krestinsky summed up by saying: "I cannot accept your protest and I am compelled to reject it."

Refers to Protest

The text of the note follows:

"In your note of August 25, you called my attention to the activities of the Seventh Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow and referring to the note of the Peoples' Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Litvinoff, addressed to the President of the United States of America, Mr. Roosevelt, on November 16, 1933.

"You lodged a protest against such activities which your government regards as a violation by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the pledge contained in the said note of November 16, 1933, relating to noninterference in internal affairs of the United States.

"In this connection, I consider it necessary to emphasize with all energy that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has always regarded, and regards with the greatest respect all obligations assumed by it including, of course, the mutual pledge about noninterference in internal affairs contained in the exchange of notes of Nov. 16, 1933, and discussed in detail in the conversations which took place between the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, and the Peoples' Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Litvinoff.

No Violation Shown

"Your note of Aug. 25 contains no facts which could be regarded as a violation on the part of the Soviet Government of its obligations.

"On the other hand there is undoubtedly nothing new to the Government of the United States in the fact that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot assume and has never assumed any obligations as regards the Communist International.

"Thus, the statement about a violation by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of its obligations contained in the note of Nov. 16, 1933, does not follow from the obligations assumed mutually by both parties, in view of which I cannot accept your protest and am compelled to reject it.

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, sincerely sharing the opinion of the United States Government that strict mutual noninterference in internal affairs is the central and prerequisite to the maintenance of friendly relations between our country and consistently carrying out this policy in practice, declares that it strives toward the further development of friendly co-operation between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which corresponds to the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States of America and which is of great significance to the cause of general peace."

Fair Trial Sought For New Deal Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor, it is believed. This is one of the pet projects of the New Deal. Administration of the public utilities act will also probably be set up, together with other such projects covered in the deficiency bill as the regulation of truck and bus lines, the national labor relations board, soil conservation and the like.

The conference of legislative leaders with John R. McCarl, Controller General, and Daniel Bell, director of the budget, at the White House, yesterday, apparently concluded that outside funds could take care of all these matters, and spokesmen after the conference were hopeful.

Must Defer Payments

But the items on the Social Security Act were another matter. They are chiefly affected by the Long filibuster. Mr. Roosevelt explained today that the paper work of setting up the machinery for the administration of the big new security law will probably be got under way, but that actual disbursement of funds to widows, children, the blind and the indigent aged, which it was hoped might begin at once, must be postponed.

Legislative leaders are inclined to "pooh-pooh" a news story carried extensively that a resolution authorizing the customary five-man House committee to inquire into campaign expenditures in 1936 will permit an examination of Huey Long's "dictatorship" in Louisiana.

Speaker Byrns admitted the resolution was "pretty broad" today, but doubted that it was sweeping enough to permit investigation of a state to determine whether it has a democratic form of government. Mr. Byrns said he would name Representative William J. Grandfield (D) of Massachusetts to head the committee. Such an elections committee is set up regularly every two years as routine procedure.

Britain Demands Showdown Under League Covenant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 28—Great Britain clings to the Covenant as the only instrument for solving the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. This is the reply heard in well-informed circles here today in answer to the anxious French query circulated lately as to what France is going to get in return for her support of Britain at Geneva. It has been freely suggested, for instance, that Britain should give the French a definite undertaking beforehand to help France in certain specific cases—such as Austria.

The British reply is that a stand is at last being made over the League. This League is supposed to be the sheet-anchor of British policy. But the Covenant has been winked at so often in the past, the British Government holds, that unless a showdown now takes place and the anchor is really tested Britain will find she is leaning on a broken reed.

Duce Wouldn't Dare

If this were not the correct reading of the situation and the League really were a powerful instrument for peace, then Premier Benito Mussolini, it is contended, would never have dared to take the intransigeant attitude he has adopted toward the sanctity of treaties. So if France and Britain and other good leagueites prove their mettle when the Council meets, it is argued that they will be that much stronger to meet the next attack on peace, wherever it may be—even in Central Europe. They will have advanced further than a mere Stresa promise-to-consult.

There are signs that the French are seeing the British viewpoint more clearly, but like Micawber, they are still hoping that something will turn up which will rescue them from the possibility of a break with their Italian friends. Thus the French are expected to let sleeping dogs lie until the Council definitely opens.

Close Contact

Meanwhile the closest contact between Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay is being maintained. Mr. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, is now preparing with the French the promised statement to the Council on the Paris three-power talks, which it is reiterated here would not give Premier Mussolini virtually all he wants in Ethiopia without firing a shot.

Meanwhile the official British Labor Party statement issued here crystallizes the British case as follows:

"If Mussolini's declarations are bluff they should be called. If they are a challenge, they should be met. Otherwise the principle of collective responsibility for collective security will become merely an ideal without reality and the renunciation of force as an instrument of national policy would be a slogan without substance."

Drys Map Out Plan For 1936 Campaign

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 28 (AP) —National dry leaders attending an antisaloon league conference here set steering committees to work today on a definite campaign policy against the liquor traffic in the next general election.

Although details were not ready for announcement, statements from some of the conferees indicated special emphasis will be placed on education against alcohol, legislation providing for local option, election of dry candidates to legislative and law enforcement offices and on more extensive co-operation of churches and other organizations.

The conference heard R. N. Holsaple, league superintendent in Minnesota, predict "the liquor traffic will die by starvation within 10 years or as soon as the present crop of old drinkers dies off."

Florida Land Sales Reported Advancing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Realty sales in Florida are reaching a new high mark this year, bidding fair to rival the years of 1925 and 1926, according to a recent report in the Florida Realty Journal, published in Orlando.

Total sales reported for the first four months of this year were $18,831,284 from 21 Florida cities. To make a comparison, 23 cities in 1934 reported $6,600,250.

Again, compared with $31,170,583 from 39 cities in 1930, which was the best after the boom years, this year is found to show, thus far, a considerable climb.

Michigan Lawyers Seek Bankruptcy Law Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—A method of changing bankruptcy court procedure to enable harassed debtors to file a second petition for voluntary bankruptcy before the expiration of the six-year period, provided by Michigan law, is being sought by a committee of Flint attorneys at the request of Paul H. King, referee in bankruptcy.

Under present law, in many cases the debtor is financially unable to continue proceedings in the first petition and it is discharged for want of prosecution, making him liable to garnishment action by creditors.

Stenographer Gets $500 Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Miss Nellie Williams has been awarded a gold service pin and a $500 insurance policy by the main office of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, for having been in the company's service here for 20 years, it was announced by J. R. Bailey, office manager of the local plant. Miss Williams is a stenographer.

Women Workers Protest World's Discrimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 27—An organized protest against alleged attempts to "sacrifice the woman worker in the interest of the male worker by directly prohibiting or curtailing her freedom to work for pay," was voiced by Miss Chrystal MacMillan, president of the Open Door International at its conference here. The International seeks to promote the economic emancipation of women workers.

"A startling development of the last two years," Miss MacMillan said, "is the spread of this idea that it is justifiable to deprive women of work in the interests of the male worker, the application of this idea to single women, and its acceptance by governments of states claiming to be enlightened and civilized.

"The idea is seen in the many laws and orders intended to reduce the unemployment of men by aggravating that of women. Before our Prague conference beginning had already been made in Germany when the permanent appointment of women in government service before the age of 35 was forbidden."

Miss MacMillan cited similar instances in other countries, notably Holland, Yugoslavia and Luxembourg. Another development which the speaker described as a "sinister practice" is that which delegates to a government minister arbitrary powers to prohibit or curtail women's employment. She said that under a Belgian order of December, 1934, the Minister of Social Welfare is empowered to fix a quota of women, married or unmarried, who may be employed in any private industry, trade or occupation for the whole country or by districts.

"The fixing of wage rates and payment of unemployment and other insurance benefits," she continued, "have become integral parts of the wage systems of many countries. Official schemes under which lower rates of pay are fixed for, and lower benefits paid to women become powerful machinery for depressing the status of the woman worker.

"Great Britain is a crying example of both these forms of injustice. In regard to wages there are no blacker spots than the five Australian states where by a decision of the full Court of Arbitration of the Commonwealth, the basic wage for women was fixed at 52 per cent of that of men. In some Canadian provinces and in some parts of the United States minimum rates are fixed for women only, with the result that men are replacing women.

"Among recent events which show some advance are the adoption of the new constitution in Brazil and the agreement between Colombia and Peru. Each of these provides for equal pay for equal work without distinction of sex. The former also provides for the admission to the public service without distinction of sex or marriage."

Jewelers Resist High Silver Cost As Trade Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Retail jewelers of the nation are organizing today to fight the program of the congressional silver bloc to force up the price of the white metal as a threat to the existence of their industry.

William D. McNeil, president of the American Retail Jewelers' Association, now holding its thirtieth annual convention here, expressed the view of its members when he declared that it was within the possibilities of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 to cause a rise in this commodity from the present price of 66 cents to $1.29 and that should its rating approach anywhere near this level, "the sterling silver business would be practically eliminated, since sterling silver would thus be removed from the reach of the spying public." The fight to oppose the price-forcing efforts will be waged in conjunction with the National Retail Credit Jewelers' Association, he announced.

With their assembly rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel glittering and flashing with a $1,000,000 display of jewels and jewelry and flanked by a police and plain-clothes force, 1000 representatives of the trade heard with enthusiasm the forecast of a rising volume of business that is expected to soar to the total of $260,000,000 next year, and indorsed a plan to launch a $30,000 promotion campaign to "bring the buying public back to the jeweler."

Kenneth M. Goode, merchandising expert and president of the Sales Executives' Club of New York, said that the $175,000,000 sales figure of 1933 would become $220,000,000 this year, because business was "peeping around the corner." At the same time he stressed the need of high-pressure sales methods if the jewelers were to reap their share of the increasing public expenditure. An important line of endeavor, he urged, was the advancement of the idea of the high investment value of precious stones.

The association is on record for a continuation of the fair practice codes of the National Recovery Act.

Cotton and Potato Control To Keep AAA on the Jump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINTON, Aug. 28—Tremendous Administration difficulties face the Government in enforcing new control plans for cotton and for potatoes.

The potato law was not asked for by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the cotton subsidy plan was a compromise method of assuring the grower a fair price for his product without interfering with his sales to other countries. Both impose complicated duties on the AAA.

Passed along with the AAA amendments and attracting little attention until farmers began to realize its true import, the potato control law instructs the Secretary of Agriculture to impose a quota on each farmer. If he raises any potatoes in excess of his quota, the farmer must pay a prohibitive tax of 45 cents on each bushel.

Heavy Task for AAA

This means that the AAA must set and enforce a quota for nearly 3,000,000 farmers in the United States who raise potatoes. Proposed by the potato-growing states as a means of meeting their surplus that has been pulling down the price of their chief product, the law, AAA officials admit, will probably work hardships in states where potatoes are a minor crop.

Moreover, the potato plan carries an entirely new check to prevent evasion of the law. It makes it a crime to buy potatoes illegally produced as well as to sell them. The law states that: "Any persons who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or knowingly offers to buy, or buys, potatoes not packaged as required by this title, . . . shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $1000."

Old Potato Bag Suffers

The Government is instructed to prescribe containers in which potatoes must be packed and to ascertain that each package bears a government stamp, showing that taxes have been paid or that the potatoes contained therein are tax free.

Reports are already coming in that groups of farmers are revolting against the restrictions of the potato plan and have signified their intention of ignoring the law.

Under the cotton plan, which also entails an endless amount of detail, the AAA will have to keep records covering 2,000,000 cotton growers. It will be required from now until August, 1936, to record every individual sale of cotton and the seller's name. Then it will compute each day the average price of cotton on 10 spot markets and make out a check to each grower for his day's sales covering the difference between the amount he received at the market and the 12 cents a pound which the Government has guaranteed him.

Difficult Job of Checking

The checking of each sales report to assure authenticity will be the most troublesome job, AAA officials predict. The writing of the thousands of checks does not worry them because they have the machinery already set up, writing benefit checks on acreage reduction contracts.

The money to pay the cotton subsidy will come out of customs receipts, as provided under the AAA amendments.

Meanwhile, the Department of Justice is taking steps to relieve the AAA of some of its present difficulties by asking the courts of the country to dismiss more than 500 injunctions that have been granted against collection of the processing tax.

The Federal Government has taken the stand that the AAA amendments have eliminated the features of the AAA law on which the injunctions were granted and therefore they are no longer valid. The first dismissals to be sought will concern injunctions granted large Chicago packing houses. Nearly 1400 processing tax suits have been taken into the courts and are tying up millions of dollars which the AAA needs for its operations.

Delaware Town Razed To Make Way for Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 28—The razing of Edge Moor, an old town on the Delaware River near this city, has begun preparatory to the building of a big industrial plant for Ludlow Manufacturing Associates of Boston.

The work started here Monday following farewell services in the Methodist Protestant Episcopal edifice, an old landmark in which the community has worshiped for half a century, which will go along with 50 homes, the schoolhouse and other buildings in the town.

Ten Guesses (74)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; Milton wrote it.
2—Yes; it was the so-called "year of confusion" marking the transition to the new Julian calendar.
3—Yes.
4—No; a prime number has no factor other than itself and 1—like 5, 7, 17, 29, etc.
5—No; Ephesians follows Galatians.
6—Yes; when a subject is composed of both singular and plural substantives, the verb agrees with the nearer.
7—Yes; according to the 1930 census, Los Angeles had 1,238,048, and Oregon had 983,000.
8—Yes; "Guy d'Hardelot" is the pen name of Mrs. Helen Rhodes.
9—Yes; 12 lamps of the carbon variety were installed in the public square on April 29, 1879.
10—Yes.

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The Perfect Spot for Puncture-Mending

THE spare tire had a nail in it, but I had two whole weeks of exploration ahead of me when I could go where I liked and do as I liked, and I felt disinclined to spend even half an hour sitting outside a garage having the repair done, so determined to find the perfect spot and mend it myself.

The first essential would be water—not for the tire but to wash the grime off when the job was finished; secondly I wanted an unfrequented road, for constant traffic is distracting, and I prefer not to be stared at with pitying eyes when I'm really enjoying myself. And then the weather must be right—warm I wanted it, with the sun shining, but not too hot. Of course there must be a beautiful view as well, but that should not be difficult to find in Ireland.

So I SET off from Dublin on a Sunday afternoon and drove through the blue hills of Wicklow that melted into a shimmering sky. The leaves were golden on the oaks, greener on the beech and hardly out on the ash. Clumps of purple rhododendrons were bursting into flower and the blossom was so massed on the gorse that the spiky green foliage was hardly visible. The road wound beside one stream for a while and left it only to find another one later on, and my quest might have been over a hundred times had it not been a Sunday and the traffic heavier than usual. So to Kilkenny I came for the night, with the spare wheel still *hors de combat*.

The next day the sun again shone and the distant mass of the Slievenamon Mountains rose blue as blue beyond the luscious green meadows. The hawthorne hedges, thickly covered with bloom, looked as though heavy snow had fallen upon them, and all was very beautiful. But the whole country was flat and the only water provided was an occasional muddy duck pond. In the middle of the morning I came to Cashel, that magnificent pile of buildings—tower and castle, cathedral and chapel—standing on a rocky mound and commanding the flat surrounding plain. I explored it all, climbed up to the top of narrow little turrets, and down crooked staircases, frightened jackdaws from their crannies and marveled again and again at this structure, parts of which had crowned the rock for a thousand years or more.

THEN I WENT on and a little road branched off so I followed it over the Knockmeledown Mountains, and here I felt sure that my quest would end. But no, a thick haze had gradually absorbed everything, even the sun, and though there was a mountain stream and an unfrequented road, there was no view and no color. The sun came out again when I had crossed the pass into the valley beyond and was on a main road once more, with the Blackwater River meandering placidly along not far away, but the nearer I came to Cork the more people there were to be met with and I had gone twenty miles to the west of the city before I could get off the asphalt surface and feel again that cars were the exception and donkeys the rule.

Every mile I went west the country became more lovely. The hills piled up around me, exquisitely blue against the pale gold sky of the evening, the little river widened out into a string of narrow lakes with water-lilies afloat on their placid surface. I have never seen anything more beautiful than those few miles of country on that May evening and this surely was the ideal spot in which to mend a puncture. However, it was getting late, since breakfast I had had but a scant meal of bread and cheese, and there was nowhere between here and Glengariff to get supper and a bed, so with a little pang of regret at leaving so much beauty, I pressed on and reached Glengariff and equally lovely country, in time for a hot dinner! All the same, Inchigeela is a place I shall go back to some day.

AND AGAIN, THE following day, the sun shone in a cloudless sky, and with the nail still embedded in the tire I set off. The road skirted the north coast of Bantry Bay, with the sea on the left and the hills on the right. The sea was intensely blue and green in the sunlight except for dark purple patches where the rocks lay close beneath the surface, and the bare rocky mountains that towered to the sky were soft pink and lilac with shadows of deep blue. And before I had gone very far my quest was ended, for here, on Bantry Bay, I found the perfect spot for mending punctures!

The road was dusty but only one motor and two donkey carts disturbed it while I was there. The day was still young so the sun was not too hot, and near by a little lough rippled and sparkled, offering all the water I needed. Slender little dragon-flies, blue as a kingfisher's back, but no bluer than the sea, flitted amongst the reeds, a clump of water lilies was growing not far from the bank, the pads uncurling on the surface; a stonechat, in the intervals between chasing flies and his wife (who should have been getting food for the babies), honored me with a certain amount of attention, and so, on a soft green grassy slope, between the road and the lake, I made the repair.

AND WHEN IT was finished and I was on my way once more, I felt I had lost something. My quest was over and I was sadly missing it. I wonder when I shall again have the luxury of choosing the perfect spot to mend a puncture.

F. R.

Twilight Calm

OH pleasant eventide!
Clouds on the western side
Grow grey and greyer, hiding the warm sun:
The bees and birds, their happy labours done,
Seek their close nests and bide.

Screened in the leafy wood
The stock-doves sit and brood:
The very squirrel leaps from bough to bough
But lazily; pauses; and settles now
Where once he stored his food.

One by one the flowers close,
Lily and dewy rose
Shutting their tender petals from the moon:
The grasshoppers are still; but not so soon
Are still the noisy crows. . . .

From far the lowings come
Of cattle driven home:
From farther still the wind brings fitfully
The vast continual murmur of the sea,
Now loud, now almost dumb, . . .

Remote, each single star
Comes out, till there they are
All shining brightly. How the dews fall damp!
While close at hand the glow-worm lights her lamp,
Or twinkles from afar.

But evening now is done
As much as if the sun
Day-giving had arisen in the East—
For night has come; and the great calm has ceased,
The quiet sands have run.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, Poems

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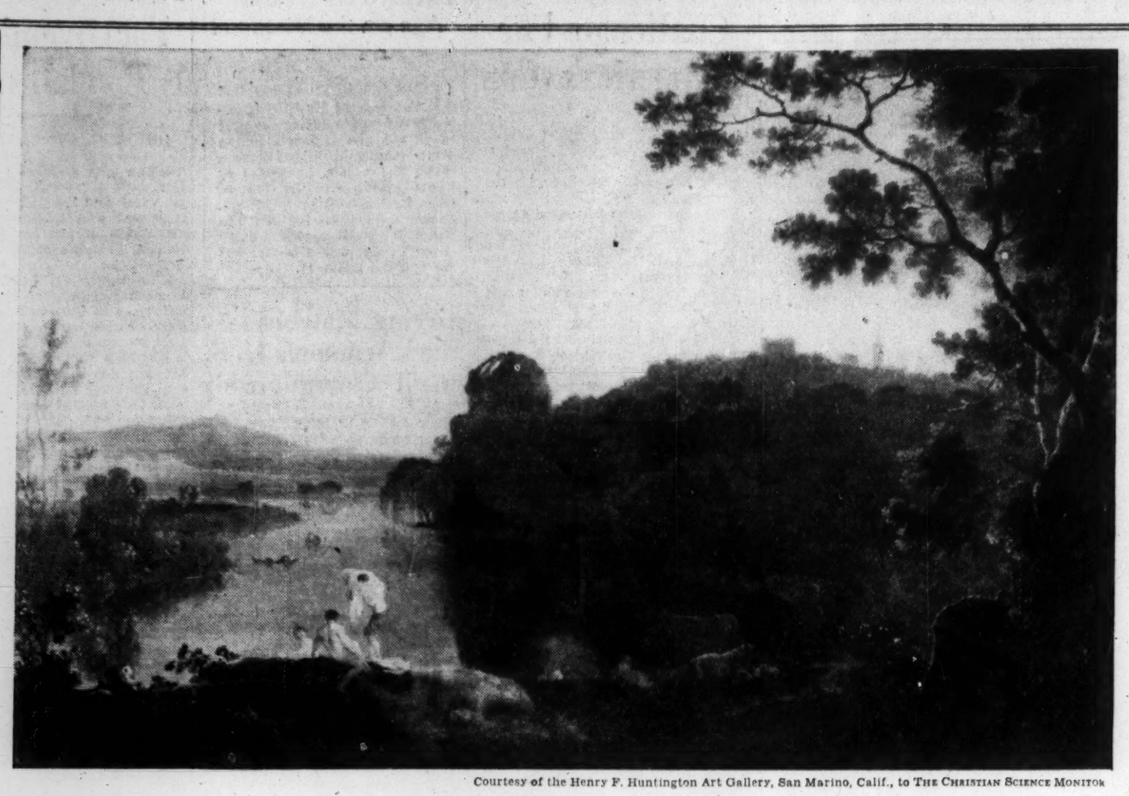

Courtesy of the Henry F. Huntington Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A RIVER SCENE: *A Painting by Richard Wilson (1714-1782).*

"CLASSICAL," the eighteenth-century called such pictures as this calm, orderly view of a tranquil river. "Picturesque," was another word applied to such compositions. "Classical" implied an Italian subject. "Picturesque" demanded, in Richard Wilson's time, ruins of Roman temples. These subjects were to the taste of English gentlemen who, returned from the Grand Tour, remodeled their country houses and parks after Italian models.

Yet there was something in Richard Wilson that did not quite suit that taste. The ingredients were there. His bather strikes an attitude of a figure in a Renaissance fresco. The cows and goats pose like statues. The foreground trees obediently spring up only at one side, like a stage wing. The principal ruin takes the center. Despite all this—and Wilson repeated the formula many times—the gentlemen did not buy his pictures, and Wilson often went hungry.

Richard Wilson brought the "classical" landscape style back from Rome. Before Rome, however, he had emulated the Dutch painters. All his life he admired Cuyp, and the light which bathes this picture is akin to Cuyp, as is the naturalness of all the ingredients, no matter how carefully "picturesque" their arrangement. In Rome Wilson painted landscape direct from nature. But England was not ready for nature in landscape, whether in Gainsborough's heartfelt pictures of his beloved Suffolk nooks, or in the otherwise orthodoxly "classical" works of Wilson.

His "success" did come, however, though he was not present to enjoy it. In 1814 London saw a memorial exhibition of his work and the tranquil spread of his pictures has influenced English landscape painting down to our own time. Wilsons, today, are rare, and highly prized for their truth, elegance and quality.

Wings of Knowledge

"YOU carry the very wings of knowledge," cried Gerard in "The Cloister and the Hearth," as he beheld men printing books by the wayside; "Oh, never abuse your great craft!"

When books were hand-done and lodged like jewels in rich houses, machinery seemed a marvel. The printing press set free the fettered wings of knowledge, and bestowed on all what had been the possession only of the few. As books began to circulate, men began to want them, and those whose business it was to print them did not abuse their great craft. The precious and the best alone were given. Gutenberg's first work was the Bible. Others made copies of the classic writings, so marvelously done that they might have been hand-wrought. Yet it was not enough, and the demand was ever for more. There were scholars, indigent and eager, whose book-hunger was large but whose purses were shallow, and they must be fed.

To Aldus Manuzio of Venice was accorded this great privilege. He was tutor to the young princes of Carpi, and at this pleasant task he might have stayed, teaching and learning, and reading masterpieces that others had no means to see. But were these hungry ones to remain unsatisfied, while he had so much? All knowledge might be theirs, could one be found who would set up the printing press and turn books out in scores. Why should it not be he? He made the great decision. "I have resolved," he wrote in 1490, "to devote my life to the cause of scholarship. I have chosen, in place of a life of ease and freedom, an anxious and toilsome career. A man has higher responsibilities than the seeking of his own enjoyment." Nevertheless, in his new labors he found much joy.

Aldus Manuzio was a Lord-Bountiful to knowledge-seekers and his Aldine Press famous in Venice. Not content with things as they were, he was forever originating new things, easier methods, better ways. There were no published books in Greek then, no lexicons, no grammars, no dictionaries. With the aid of the Greek refugees in Venice, Aldus produced all three, and gave them to the world. He made them without haste, but he did not slacken, for was not the sign of the Aldine Press the Dolphin and the Anchor, signifying speed with deliberation, and its motto "Festina Lente"?

The Greek books were the first fruits of his house, and if they took five years to grow to ripeness, they were perfect in their accuracy and in the beauty of the printed word. Nor did he leave them unprotected, for he built a wall around them of a twenty years' monopoly—the world now calls it copyright. His was the first recorded.

The little printing-house was full of business. Everything was there—the press, the workers (and there were thirty-three of them), the home of the master-printer himself. The paper came from the mill near by, and the sea carried the wisdom of the learned away to every country. These pioneers were filled with the "rapture of the forward view." Indeed, there was no classic in manuscript that Aldus did not seek out and buy, that he might print it and give it freely to the people, for he thought first of them. From his press came forth, in exquisite guise, the works of Virgil, and of Dante, and of Petrarch. In after times men came to value these printed books for their very perfectness, as they had valued the written manuscripts before them.

"A man has higher responsibilities than the seeking of his own enjoyment," Aldus Manuzio had written, when he first began. He labored to carry the very wings of knowledge over land and sea; in the success of his achievement he had great reward.

M. P.

Solace

THE leaves of the quiet trees
Hung motionless,
Dipped in the molten gold
Of the hot sun.
A copper beech
Burnished in the furnace of the sunset
Seared the cool blue of the sky.
The world was bathed in silent fire
That sheathed each blade of grass.
Then—
Into the smoldering silence
A wood thrush poured his song of liquid silver.
There was peace.

MARION J. SAUR

New and Old on an Indian Road

SUKHEKE is on the tarred road that runs from Lahore to Sargodha, and sorry I was to see its black ice-like surface. The Indian tarred road, however, is not quite so hostile to horse and rider as the English, for it is generally bordered by strips of soft dusty earth, in this case the colour of half melted London snow. The traffic up and down was full of life's motley—a long-legged man on a short-legged donkey with feet held up to avoid the ground; a cyclist in old military coat and purple socks; another with a bunch of marigolds tied on to his handlebars; small tumtums rattling along with ladies shrouded in crumpled boorkas; vast lorries (one of them with my servants and kit and the cook's bicycle on top) hurtling by at a terrifying pace and leaving us suffocated with dust, and occasionally a flock of sheep or goats, who also stirred the dust but in a gentle leisurely cloud that shimmered in the morning sunshine. In the fields peasants were at work careless of all this trafficking life. . . .

In time we came to the Jhang branch of the Lower Chenab Canal, the waters of which fell thundering through the arches of the bridge by which we crossed it. Beyond we entered a tract watered by wells, and we heard the creaking crooning melody of the Persian wheel. Clumps of reedy sarkhanda grass spoke of a river beyond, and the gentle undulations of a world that is not always flat. As we crested one of these, the wide riverain of the Chenab, the river still unseen, spread itself out before us. The golden sarkhanda grass stretched almost to the horizon, and rising out of it like an island lay the townlet of Pindi Bhattian and its domed shrine.

This was our destination, but a few miles before we reached it we stopped to see a village bank. Of the forty-five zemindars present only one was literate, and he only by courtesy. It was not surprising therefore that, when we repeated yesterday's questions about the administration, only one could get beyond the Deputy Commissioner; and he merely knew that there was a Governor, and that the King lived in London. When asked the King's name, he answered: "Allah knows"; and as to the Ministers, all he could say was: "There is one at Lahore, only one." "And what does he do?" "No idea." Another suggested there were four "Council-wala," and when asked what they did, he replied cautiously: "Those who speak the truth speak it, and those who lie are liars." . . .

Today I had the feeling of exhilaration which the approach of a great river on horseback always gives me. Earth and sky visibly embraced, and the slow melodious dirge of a Persian wheel came floating across the fields, expressing in long-drawn threnody all that peasant and bullock have endured through the ages. Our first sight of water was a side-stream crossed by a bridge of three boats. Beyond this a road of dry sarkhanda grass ran like a golden thread across the sandy waste. We cantered over the crackling stems till we came in sight of the river itself. A stormy sunset spread fire above and fire below, and the immense quiet was broken only by the swish of passing duck and the call of distant cranes—till a yellow lorry with a scarlet bonnet started crossing the bridge of boats; the new age flaunting itself upon the old. And how the twenty boats creaked in protest! At the bridge-head a group of peasants were warming themselves by a fire, which flickered faintly against the sky, and two donkeys stood in the shadow trying to catch the frail warmth as the cold night swept overhead. We were now in Shahpur.—MALCOLM LYALL DARLING, C. I. E., in "Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village." (London and New York: Oxford University Press.)

Supply for Daily Needs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a load would be lifted from the hearts of innumerable people if all anxiety with regard to the supply of their daily needs were permanently removed! Fear of lack seems to be an age-old besetment of the human race. Although not once during their forty years' wandering in the wilderness, were the children of Israel overcome by the belief of want or hunger, they were nevertheless apparently subject to continual apprehensiveness lest these calamities might overwhelm them. Again and again in the book of Exodus we read that they murmured against Moses. On one occasion they declared that he had brought them forth into the wilderness to kill their whole assembly with hunger. The hardship and bondage endured in the land of Egypt, both by themselves and their forefathers, seemed to have been entirely forgotten for the time being, and only the fact that they had "sat by the flesh pots" in that country and "did eat bread to the full" was remembered.

Do we not today hear the same murmurings which were heard among the children of Israel, and do they not arise from exactly the same reason, namely, fear of the lack of bread? Down through the ages the sense of panic, which assails mankind when it finds itself either individually or collectively confronted with a threatened shortage of food, has instigated rebellion and revolt. Indeed this one fear frequently has precipitated national calamity and disaster. Were it wholly removed, undoubtedly the peoples of the world would be freed from a grave menace.

Christ Jesus must have recognized this same anxiety in the thought of those who surrounded him, else he would not have given definite instruction on this subject in that wonderful discourse known as the Sermon on the Mount. The Master knew that this problem, as well as any other, must be solved individually, and that only as each one worked out the right solution for himself would the belief in communal poverty be effectively dispelled. He therefore gave the one and only rule for such a solution when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matthew 6:33). To seek first the kingdom of God shows that the individual has gained some understanding of what constitutes true substance, and recognizes its value.

To some, this seeking first the kingdom of God may seem difficult, if not indeed arduous. They may even consider that they have tried to do it, but with no satisfying results. May not this have been because their concept of God was not correct? May they not have thought of Him as a magnified human being who gave or withheld according to His own will, if not indeed according to caprice? Christ Jesus forever dispelled such a false concept of God when he spoke of the all-loving Father who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust" (Matthew 5:45). Here we have divine authority for believing that all good is here now for us to recognize and utilize.

Christian Science makes the quest for "the kingdom of God and his righteousness" not alone simple but joyous. It awakens a love for righteousness in the human heart, and it is always comparatively easy for us to follow where our affections lead the way. Paul said, "Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth" (Col. 3:2); and as we do this we have begun to apprehend the fact that true substance is spiritual and eternal. It is inevitable that one who gains this right understanding of true substance through a study of Christian Science will see it manifested in his human experience. Were this not so Christ Jesus would not have given that one simple rule of seeking first the kingdom of God for the supplying of all human needs. In doing this he gave a promise which was based on unalterable spiritual law. It admits of no peradventure. There can be no question of the ultimate and beneficial effect of such righteous seeking, for we have thus placed ourselves in unity with God's law of infinite fulfillment.

How clearly Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, recognized this, for she writes on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." How exactly does this counsel coincide with the Master's injunction, "Take therefore no thought for the morrow" (Matthew 6:34). Our one concern therefore should be to ask ourselves the question, Are we using the present moment to the best advantage in gaining a grasp of those spiritual ideas which constitute true substance? Christian Science enables us to do this and thus benefit and enrich not alone ourselves, but the whole world. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 206), "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes.—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Les Ressources de chaque Jour

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR d'innombrables personnes, quel soulagement ce serait de n'être plus jamais anxieuses concernant les choses nécessaires à l'existence de chaque jour! Combien leur cœur s'allégerait! La race humaine semble avoir été d'âge en âge assaillie par la crainte du manque. Pendant les quarante ans passés au désert, les enfants d'Israël ne furent jamais en proie à l'indigence ou à la faim; néanmoins ils ne cessèrent de craindre ces calamités. L'Exode nous apprend qu'à plusieurs reprises, ils murmurèrent contre Moïse. En une certaine occasion, ils déclarèrent que le patriarche les avait amenés dans le désert pour les faire tous mourir de faim. Quant à l'oppression et aux mauvais traitements subis en Égypte soit par eux-mêmes soit par leurs ancêtres, ils paraissaient les avoir entièrement oubliés; ils se rappelaient seulement avoir été assis "devant les pots de viande," mangeant "du pain à satiété."

N'entendons-nous pas aujourd'hui les mêmes murmures, qui sont précisément dus à une cause analogue—à la crainte de manquer de pain? Au cours des siècles, le sens de panique qui assaille les hommes lorsque individuellement ou collectivement ils se croient menacés de disette, a souvent provoqué la révolte et la rébellion. Fréquemment même, cette crainte a produit des calamités nationales ou des désastres. Si elle était entièrement écartée, les peuples seraient sans doute affranchis d'une grave menace.

Jésus-Christ avait dû reconnaître cette même anxiété dans la pensée de ses auditeurs, car il a donné à ce sujet des instructions définies qu'on trouve dans son admirable discours, le sermon sur la montagne. Le Maître savait que comme tout autre, le problème doit être résolu d'une manière individuelle: la pauvreté collective ne sera vraiment dissipée que lorsque chacun sera parvenu à la solution du problème individuel. Il donna donc en ces termes la seule et unique règle permettant ce résultat: "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus" (Matthieu 6:33). Le disciple qui cherche premièrement le royaume de Dieu montre qu'il a compris dans une certaine mesure ce qu'est la vraie substance; il en reconnaît la valeur.

Pour certaines personnes, chercher premièrement le royaume de Dieu semble chose difficile ou même ardue. Elles pensent parfois qu'elles ont essayé d'agir ainsi et n'ont pas obtenu des résultats satisfaisants. Or ceci provient peut-être de ce que leur concept de Dieu était incorrect. N'ont-elles pas pensé à Lui comme à un puissant être humain qui donnerait ou refuserait les bénédictions d'une manière arbitraire, sinon capricieuse? Jésus-Christ a dissipé une fois pour toutes ce faux concept de Dieu; car il a parlé du Père dont l'amour est universel, qui "fait lever son soleil sur les méchants et sur les bons, et... fait pleuvoir sur les justes et sur les injustes" (Matthieu 5:45). Nous sommes donc divinement autorisés à croire que le bien est présent ici même, dès maintenant; que nous pouvons le reconnaître et l'utiliser.

Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, chercher "le royaume de Dieu et sa justice" devient une tâche à la fois simple et joyeuse. Cette Science éveille dans le cœur humain l'amour de la justice; et il est toujours comparativement facile de suivre un chemin où sont engagées nos affections. Paul a dit: "Affectionnez-vous aux choses qui sont en haut, et non à celles qui sont sur la terre" (Col. 3:2); ce faisant, nous commençons à saisir le fait que toute substance véritable est spirituelle, éternelle. Inévitablement, celui qui par l'étude de la Science Chrétienne acquiert cette compréhension juste de la vraie substance en verra la manifestation dans les circonstances humaines. Dans le cas contraire, Jésus-Christ n'aurait pas donné cette simple règle—la recherche du royaume des cieux—qui pourvoit à tous les besoins. En réalité, la promesse qu'il nous a faite repose sur une loi spirituelle immuable et n'a rien d'aléatoire. La recherche du bien produit inévitablement de bons résultats, car ainsi l'homme prend une position qui l'unit à la loi divine de l'accomplissement infini.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, reconnut clairement ces faits, car elle écrit à la page 307 de *Miscellaneous Writings:* "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes. Ne demandez jamais en vue du lendemain: il suffit que l'Amour divin soit une aide toujours présente; et si vous savez attendre, sans jamais douter, vous aurez à chaque instant tout ce qu'il vous faut." Le conseil est parfaitement d'accord avec l'exhortation du Maître: "Ne vous mettez donc pas en souci pour le lendemain" (Matthieu 6:34). Aussi importe-il avant tout que nous nous posions la question suivante: Est-ce que je mets à profit l'heure présente pour arriver à saisir les idées spirituelles qui constituent la vraie substance? La Science Chrétienne nous rend capables d'agir ainsi, de faire du bien et d'enrichir non seulement nous-mêmes, mais le monde entier. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 206: "Dans la relation scientifique de Dieu à l'homme, nous trouvons que tout ce qui bénit l'un bénit tous, ainsi que Jésus le montra avec les pains et les poissons, —l'Esprit, non la matière, étant la source de toute subsistance."

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Young Mountaineer Made Good At Start

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Into the training camp of the Louisville American Association baseball club in the spring of 1922, there drifted a tall, gangling mountaineer from the mountains of Kentucky. He kept to himself and said little, and what he did say had nothing to do with baseball. Cap Neal, the famous scout, who had ridden back into the mountains and dug him out of the underbrush for Louisville, had considerable trouble coaxing him away from his mountain home, and when Neal finally did, he had more trouble keeping the youngster from going back there.

The players had plenty of sly fun at the kid's expense. As a baseball player, nobody paid much attention to him during the training trip until the Brooklyn club of the National League came along to play an exhibition game with Louisville. The mountaineer appeared to be awed at the sight of regular big leaguers. He had never seen any before. He appeared to be still further awed when put in the outfield against Brooklyn that afternoon.

Pitching for Brooklyn was Al Mamaux, who at that time was one of the leading pitchers in the National League. To make the situation more awesome for the mountaineer, he had to stride up to the plate and face Mamaux with the bases full. It was the first time the raw youngster had ever faced any kind of professional pitching. The other players started to laugh, but their laughs suddenly changed to cheers when this rookie calmly smashed one of Mamaux's famous fast balls out of the lot for a home run, scoring everybody.

The name of that taciturn mountaineer was Earl Combs, whom the Louisville club sold to the New York Yankees the following year for a reported price of $50,000. And after he was sold, Neal had to do some more coaxing to get him to report—New York was too far away from home, he said.

Few rookies come into a training camp as inexperienced as Combs and climb to the top as quickly as he did. In his first year of professional baseball with Louisville, Combs batted .344, and the next year he hit .380. In two years after he played his first professional game, Earl was with a world championship club. In his very first year with the Yankees, he batted an even .400, although he was out most of the season with a mishap. From 1924 through 1934, the Kentucky star dropped below the .300 level in batting only twice, and those two occasions found him hitting .299 in 1926, and .298 in 1933. In four World Series with the Yankees, Combs has the grand average of .350—21 base hits in 60 times up. Yet, over that stretch of years, the tall mountaineer has had to overcome a list of mishaps long enough to discourage a less courageous man.

During his first year in a Yankee uniform, Combs played only 24 games because he was too ambitious in sliding home in a game at Cleveland. Four years later, another unfortunate incident kept him from playing regularly in the World Series against the Cardinals. Last year Earl almost wrote finish to his baseball career when he crashed into the left-field wall in Sportsman's Park, St. Louis. Last Sunday, in the first game of a doubleheader with the White Sox, Combs met with another mishap in the third inning, which probably has ended his playing for 1935.

From New York comes the report that the popular Yankee veteran may decide to leave baseball forever. But he made that statement last season, when he was under a far more serious handicap than he is at the moment. So, when baseballs start flying next March, Earl Combs, the "silver fox," will probably be right back there with the Yankees, if not before, showing much younger men how the outfield should be played. At least, there are about 1,000,000 baseball fans who hope he does come back, for there have been few more popular figures engaged in our national pastime during the past decade.

Inclement weather conditions kept the Cardinals, Giants, and Cubs idle in the National League yesterday, therefore the tight pennant race remained unchanged. In the American League, the Detroit Tigers won two games from the Athletics and increased their lead over the Yankees to 9½ contests. Sorrell pitched the first game and Rowe the second. The latter blanked the A's, 5 to 0, on five hits and struck out 12 batters. The Browns extended their winning streak to five games by twice defeating the Washington Senators. Ed Coleman was the Brownie star in the first game when he drove in four runs. Van Atta's pitching featured the second engagement. The Browns, incidentally, are only two games away from the Senators, who occupy seventh place in the standing.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Splendid Tennis Well Handled

THIS year, for the first time in the history of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the men's, women's, veterans', father and son, and mixed doubles championships were all held at the same time under the management of the Longwood Cricket Club, and the innovation proved to be a very successful one.

Not only did the events provide some of the very best doubles tennis that has been seen on any courts; but the program was well handled by the famous club, which, up to last year, had had the honor of staging the men's, veterans' and father and son doubles with considerable regularity. The attendance was also all that could be asked for, and there is every reason to believe that future years will find the doubles events being played at Longwood.

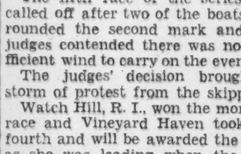
Staff Photo
Enrique G. Maier

Veterans Recapture Title

It was not at all surprising to see the veteran combination of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn recapture the title which they held in 1931, as they were seeded No. 1 and played championship tennis throughout the tournament. There is no question but what, when they are at their best, they are one of the most efficient men's doubles combinations that has ever represented Uncle Sam. But the final match, while it went to them by three out of five sets, showed that there is a young team coming up which, if it sticks together for a few years, will be ready to take its place at the top of the list. This combination is made up of J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako of California. Unless we are mistaken, a few more months of practice and experience together should result in the Californians being the United States Davis Cup doubles team of 1936.

A Real International Doubles Final

If there ever was a real international doubles final it was the one which took place Monday when each of the four players represented a different country. The United States was represented by Mrs. Marshal Fabyan Jr., England by Katherine E. Stammers, Spain by Enrique G. Maier and Czechoslovakia by Roderich Menzel. And what is still more interesting each of the four players holds at least one of his or her country's titles. Mrs. Fabyan is one of the United States doubles champions, Miss Stammers is one of the English doubles champions and the men hold the singles title of their respective countries. It is, therefore, no wonder that the match produced some of the best mixed-doubles play ever seen.



Wide World
William J. Clothier

Twenty-Nine Years Between Championships

But to me one of the most interesting features of the whole tournament was the playing of the father and son doubles. The presence of Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup and a former United States doubles champion with Holcombe Ward way back in 1899, and his son, brought back memories of older days when Longwood used to be the scene of some of the greatest matches of all time. And still another combination brought a thrill. This was the team of William J. Clothier and his son, William J. Jr., who won the title. It is easy to recall the year when Clothier won the national singles title in 1906. This is the first time in history that a former singles champion has helped win the father and son title and no less than 29 years separate the two events. The father and son, and veteran championships may not produce nearly as good tennis as do the regular championships; but they certainly give a thrill to the "old timer" that no other tennis championship is capable of producing.

United States Archers Win Events in Canada

TORONTO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Archers from the United States took three of the four major events in the first shoot of the national archery championships at the Canadian national exhibition yesterday.

In the professional class, H. Lee of St. Louis won with a score of 820, with Russ Hoogerhyde of Bristol, Conn., second and J. W. Waterman of Belmont, Mass., third. Hoogerhyde had 757 and Waterman, 697.

R. Collins of Tulsa, Okla., finished first in the York trophy amateur competition with 596. W. M. Falberth of Cleveland, Ohio, was third in this event.

The national women's amateur trophy was won by Dorothy Budd, Rockaway, N. Y., with 914. Irma Oelschlieger of Cleveland was second and Diana Bolling of Greenwich, Conn., was tied with Miss O. H. Besco of Toronto, for third.

Vineyard Haven Leads In Sears Cup Series

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 28 (AP)—Vineyard Haven (Mass.) forged ahead late yesterday in the 10-race Sears Cup championship being sailed on Long Island Sound off the yacht club here, to lead at the finish of half the racing.

The fifth race of the series was called off after two of the boats had rounded the second mark and the judges contended there was not sufficient wind to carry on the event.

The judges' decision brought a storm of protest from the skippers.

Watch Hill, R. I., won the morning race and Vineyard Haven took the fourth and will be awarded the fifth as she was leading when the race was called.

Craft in the fifth race were given points in the way they finished.

The official point standing to date: Vineyard Haven, 44¾; Cold Springs Harbor, 40¾; Pleon, 32; West Hampton, 29; Sachem's Head, 25; Cleveland, 24; Squantum, 22; Watch Hill, 20¼; Raritan, 20, and St. Joseph, 18.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	74	44	.627
New York	74	45	.622
Chicago	75	49	.605
Pittsburgh	69	55	.557
Brooklyn	55	67	.451
Philadelphia	53	68	.438
Cincinnati	54	71	.432
Boston	32	87	.269

Results Aug. 27

Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 10, Cincinnati 1.
Only games played.

Golden Wins in Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 28 (AP)—Johnny Golden of Wee Burn, shot his way to the Connecticut open golf championship for the fourth straight year yesterday when he scored 291 for the 72-hole test over the tricky Brooklawn Country Club course. Golden, who trailed Joe Turnesa of Wampanoag by two strokes before the final round, shot a blistering 69, two under par and one over the course record to smother the opposition.

Mrs. Lindsay Wins Tourney

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 28 — The women's golf championship of the Crawford House, Crawford Notch, was won yesterday by Mrs. Harley B. Lindsay of Philips Manor, N. Y., and Camden, S. C., who defeated Mrs. George B. Stanwix of Yonkers, 1 up, 19 holes. She will have her name inscribed upon the Jessie Ormiston Calhoun Memorial Bowl.

By-C Wins Fourth Race to Hold Lead In the Star Class

NEWPORT HARBOR, Calif., Aug. 28 (AP)—The By-C won the spectacular fourth race of the international star class yacht classic yesterday to hold its slender lead in the series.

The Newport Harbor sloop, sailed by the defending champion, Harland Beardslee, won by 1m. 13s. over Adrian Iselin's Ace from western Long Island Sound, covering the 10¼-mile triangular course in a light breeze in 2h. 36m. 30s.

Third, less than a minute behind the eastern entry, was another California boat, the Three Star Too of San Francisco, sailed by Glenn Waterhouse.

Yesterday's triumph, its third in the four days of sailing, gave the By-C a total of 61 points, with the deciding race of the series coming up today. The Ace, 1925 international champion, had amassed 58 points, while the Three Star Too, 1933 title holder, boasted 49 to stand third in the series.

Fourth and fifth yesterday, still in the running for the title, were the Gemini II, sailed by S. C. Pirie of Chicago and Star Dust, tillered by W. M. Sheehan of Eastern Shore, Md., the Star Dust had 47 points to its credit for fourth place in the standings, two points ahead of the Gemini II.

While each had a chance, the race for the title today was expected to be a three-cornered affair between the title holder and the ex-champions, with all of the 11 other sloops definitely out of the picture.

The helmswomen again had their troubles, finishing last and third to last, respectively. Margene Musser, representing Honolulu, was fourteenth yesterday, while Mary Fahnstock of Cannes, France, followed in the wake of the 15 other starters.

Gambi, Italy, Wins Long Swim

TORONTO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Gianni Gambi of Italy yesterday won the world's professional five-mile swimming championship at the Canadian National Exhibition defeating 21 other mermen. Gambi completed the course in 2h. 8m. 55s., with Frank Pritchard of Buffalo, who had led for half the race, finishing in second place, nearly three minutes behind the winner. Gambi, who holds a commission in the Italian Army which he expects to join in October, won $2500 and Pritchard took $750. Bill Nolan of Chelsea, Mass., finished third in 2h. 13m. 30s. to win $350 and Sam Shields, Louisville, Ky., won $200 for his fourth place. Other prize winners were: Clarence Ross, Mamaroneck, N. Y., fifth $100; Wilson Padgett, Marion, Ark., sixth, $50; Bill Goll, New York City, seventh, $50.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	81	59	.579
Buffalo	78	61	.561
Syracuse	79	63	.556
Baltimore	78	68	.524
Toronto	72	67	.518
Newark	73	68	.518
Rochester	58	81	.417
Albany	45	94	.324

Results Aug. 27

Toronto 7, Rochester 1.
Albany 5, Syracuse 4.
Montreal 11, Buffalo 2.
Newark 9, Baltimore 3.

Skeet Champions Crowned

SOLON, Ohio, Aug. 28 (AP)—A 16-year-old Oklahoma schoolboy and a 52-year-old Massachusetts auto repair shop owner won the smallbore skeet championships of America yesterday in the first national tournament ever staged by followers of that sport. Billy Clayton, Calvin, Okla., broke 25 in a row in a shootoff to win the smallbore championship, adding that crown to the Oklahoma state championship he has held for the last two years. Clarence Mitchell of Waltham, Mass., champion of his state, won a shootoff, 23 to 21, to annex the sub-smallbore laurels.

American Association

Results Aug. 27

St. Paul 10, Toledo 7.
Toledo 7, St. Paul 6.
Columbus 9, Minneapolis 0.
Louisville 7, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 2.

Pacific Coast League

Results Aug. 27

Seattle 8, Missions 0.
San Francisco 6, Oakland 5.
Portland 6, Hollywood 1.
Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 3.

C. R. Fairey May Challenge For America's Cup

TORQUAY, Eng., Aug. 28 (AP)—C. R. Fairey, wealthy yachting enthusiast and airplane manufacturer, may be the next challenger for the America's Cup.

Yachtsmen here understood Fairey has about decided to try his luck with a new "K" class craft of 110 tons, the next size smaller than the "J" class boats such as the American sloops Rainbow and Yankee and T. O. M. Sopwith's unsuccessful British challenger, Endeavour.

Fairey, who recently was elected commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, witnessed the cup races in America last year and is believed to have made up his mind at that time to make a try for the cup. British yachtsmen have been trying to win the trophy since 1851.

Yachting circles discussed the possibility Fairey might buy Endeavour from Sopwith but it is understood now he is not interested in that proposition and prefers to stake his chances on an entirely new boat in the event he definitely decides to challenge.

The plans of Sopwith, as well as of Gerard B. Lambert, owner of Yankee, are believed to hinge upon what Fairey eventually decides. Sopwith has started drafting of plans for a new Endeavour but may scrap them if Fairey should enter the list. Everything is in readiness to lay up Yankee at Gosport in preparation for racing in English waters next summer but should Fairey decide to build a new boat, yachtsmen believe Lambert may change his plans.

Poland and Sweden Are Tied for First

International Chess Standing

Country	Pts.	Country	Pts.
Poland	41	France	29
Sweden	41	Finland	28
United States	39½	Great Britain	27½
Hungary	39	Lithuania	26½
Czechoslovakia	37	Palestine	26½
Yugoslavia	33½	Roumania	22
Austria	33	Denmark	21
Argentina	32½	Italy	16
Estonia	30	Switzerland	14½
Latvia	30	Ireland	8½

WARSAW, Aug. 28 (AP)—Sweden led the United States by half a point when all adjourned games were completed yesterday in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth rounds of the International Chess Tournament.

Sweden lost two matches to Yugoslavia and Poland, each by 2½ to 1½, while the American players finished their matches with Denmark, Austria and Finland, winning them all. Sweden defeated Denmark.

Poland tied Sweden in the night session by defeating Ireland, 4 to 0, while Sweden played a 2-2 tie with Austria. Hungary won from Finland, 2½ to 1½.

In the match between the United States and Lithuania, Dake won and Kupchik drew for the Americans. Fine and Horowitz adjourned. Argentina took a 2-1 lead over Roumania. Bolrochan won and Grau and Pleci drew for the South Americans.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 28, 1910

TRIS SPEAKER of the Red Sox boosted his batting average six points during the past week and now is fourth in the American League, behind Strunk, Cobb and Lajoie. Snodgrass of the Giants is still the class of the National League hitters. Eddie Collins of the A's has taken the stolen-base lead away from Ty Cobb. The former has 59 and the latter 57.

Stirring Matches Mark Women's U. S. Golf Championship

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 28 (AP)—Interlachen Country Club, battleground of one of the hardest-fought United States open championships five years ago, was the scene of what offered every indication of a stirring struggle for the national women's golf title today.

Over its rolling fairways, engaged in hand-to-hand battle for quarterfinal berths, were 16 stars from 11 states and Canada, and their abilities appeared so evenly matched that not one had a rose-covered path ahead of her.

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, hot in pursuit of her sixth national title since 1922, was the pronounced favorite; but even she was confronted by a dangerous opponent in Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling (W. Va.) girl, who produced two big upsets yesterday by defeating Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, 1 up in 20 holes, and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., tournament medalist, 2 and 1.

Topping the upper bracket, matched against each other, were two members of the tournament's "big five," Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, N. J., for years a prominent contender, and the sensation of 1935 golf, Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, always close but never quite able to burst into the throne room, was challenged by a fine young player, Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas.

The only member of the "Big Five" who appeared to have a wide edge was Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews of Coral Gables, Fla., who met Marian McDougall, a youngster from Milwaukie, Ore. Miss McDougall was anything but a setup, however.

Come what may, the home folks of Minneapolis have had their thrill out of the show. Four Minneapolis girls, ranging from 17 to 23, had survived, setting a record for one city's representation in the third round. They were Beatrice Barrett, Mrs. Austin Pardue, Patricia Stephenson and Patty Berg.

The word was out to watch Miss Berg, a 17-year-old girl with a thousand freckles and as many good shots in her bag.

Ada Mackenzie, perennial Canadian champion, was Canada's remaining threat. Her opponent today was the same Patty Berg.

Sporting Around the Hub

Sharon Girl Golfer Scores 87 to Win Junior Medal

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD Nora O'Leary of Sharon yesterday led a field of 20 players in the qualifying round of the third annual Massachusetts junior girls' golf championship at the Pine Brook Valley Country Club, Weston. Miss O'Leary, who has qualified for the junior championship in the last two years, is one of the outstanding favorites to win the title this year. Her card of 43-44—87, made over the 6500-yard, rain-soaked course, opened up a five-stroke gap over her nearest rival, Cynthia Richardson of the Highland Country Club, Attleboro.

Others placing in the championship division yesterday were: Sally Mosser, Brae Burn, with 97; Alice Jantzen, Hatherly, with 98; Ann Gormley, Hatherly, also with 98; Helen Winslow, Salem, with 100; Barbara Foss, The Country Club, with 101, and Nancy Sutherland, Walpole, with 103.

Perhaps the most spectacular performance of the day was the play of 12-year-old Ann Fitzgibbon of Hatherly. She scored 114 to qualify in the second division.

* * *

Topsfield Fair Sports—The daily programs of the Topsfield Fair on Aug. 30; 31, Sept. 1 and 2 will be replete with sports features, including a 12-mile New England championship marathon, motorcycle racing, running horse races and steeplechases. For the first time since the Essex County Agricultural Society started the exposition 114 years ago, there will be no harness horse racing.

Sept. 1 has been set aside for the marathon with the New England 12-kilometer title at stake. Among the outstanding runners already entered are Johnny Kelley of Arlington, winner of the B. A. A. marathon; Johnny Semple, N. E. marathon champion in 1931, 1932 and 1933; Bill McMahon of Worcester, runnerup in the N. E. 10,000-meter championship; Otto Essig of Springfield, N. E. junior 5000-meter champion and former champion of Germany. Labor Day afternoon will see the motorcycle events.

* * *

Redskins at Waltham—The Boston Redskins, professional footballers, are heading for Boston. Next Tuesday they will gather at Waltham Country Club for pre-season training. Eddie Casey, former Harvard coach, will put the Redskins through their paces.

* * *

M. G. A. Nominating Body—President Charles E. Mason of the Massachusetts Golf Association has appointed the following nominating committee to select the official slate for 1936: Charles H. Cross, Unicorn Country Club, chairman; Joseph L. S. Barton, Winchester Country Club, and Francis deS. Ouimet, Woodland Golf Club.

* * *

Grateful Sea Gull—There is a mascot at the Plymouth (Mass.) Country Club now—a sea gull, the Associated Press reports. The bird flew to the clubhouse lawn yesterday afternoon, exhausted. Donald Vinton, club pro, gave it hot milk and last night the gull, in much better shape, refused to leave the club rooms.

* * *

South Shore Four-Ball League—Despite the rain yesterday, members and guests of the South Shore Four-Ball Golf League turned out in large numbers for the annual fild day at Hingham. The home club won the Standish Shield, a trophy presented to the club whose players have the lowest six net scores. South Shore totaled 422, with Scituate close behind with 425. R. W. Wilson of the home club won low gross honors with a 73. C. R. Sheppard, a clubmate, had a 74.

* * *

Single Game Tomorrow—The Braves and Chicago Cubs play a single game at Braves Field tomorrow afternoon, starting at 3:15 o'clock. Tomorrow was originally an open date on Boston's schedule, but the Cubs agreed to stay over another day when yesterday's game was postponed because of rain. The Braves are idle on Friday. Brooklyn comes to town Saturday.

* * *

Grimm Optimistic—Charlie Grimm, manager of the Chicago Cubs, is highly optimistic of his club's chances of getting into the next World Series. He points out that six of his regulars—Hartnett, Herman, Hack, Demaree, Galan and Klein—are batting above the .300 mark. In fact, Charlie predicts that the pennant race will be decided in the final week when his club plays a five-game series with the Cardinals.

Here and There—Play got under way yesterday in the Bass Rocks Golf Club tennis tournament . . . Judge Joseph Monahan of Belmont advanced in the 15th annual White Mountain golf championship at Maplewood, N. H., yesterday . . . Wianno will play Woods Hole Friday at Eastward Ho for the Cape Cod Women's Golf League championship . . . Malborough Country Club is holding a father and son golf tournament today . . . The annual mixed foursomes of the Bear Hill Golf Club, Stoneham, will be held on Sept. 18 . . . Boston College expects 65 footballers to report to Coach Dinny McNamara today . . . The New England Lawn Tennis Association is sending Louise Hedlund of Watertown and Eleana Ciccone of Newton to the United States girls' championships at St. Martins, Penna., beginning Sept. 2 . . . The Boston Park League baseball final, between Jordans and Roslindale, will be played at Fallon Field this evening . . . Olive Hasenfus of the Boston Swimming Association and Louise Stokes of the Onteora Club will meet in one of the feature events at the forty-sixth annual picnic games at Caledonia Grove, Labor Day. The event will be the N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 200-meter dash championship.

Yankee Fourth at Torquay

TORQUAY, Eng., Aug. 28 (AP)—Astra finished first and the American yacht Yankee fourth in a 40-mile race in the Torbay Royal Yacht Club regatta here today. The finishing and corrected times follow: Astra, 3:19:6—8:15:19; Velsheda, 3:17:42—3:17:42; Endeavour, 3:20:11—3:20:11; Yankee, 3:22:47—3:22:47; Shamrock, 3:31:19—3:29:10.

Southern Association

Results Aug. 27

New Orleans 3, Knoxville 2.
Chattanooga 6, Memphis 0.
Atlanta 4, Birmingham 1.
Only games scheduled.

Final Tryouts For Olympics At Randall's Island

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—The new $2,500,000 Randall's Island (N. Y.) stadium was selected yesterday as the scene for the final tryouts for places on the 1936 American Olympic track and field squad by the committee in charge of the sport, subject to approval by the general committee.

The committee, headed by William J. Bingham of Harvard University, who also was named manager of the squad, set July 10-11, 1936, as the dates for the tryouts.

Bingham said the New York invitation was accepted on the condition that the new plant, which will seat 60,000 spectators and provide standing room for 40,000 more, be "completed and suitably equipped satisfactorily to conduct tryouts." Assurance has been given, he said, that the stadium will meet the requirements.

Bids for the event also were extended by Dallas, Tex., Philadelphia, Chicago, and Princeton University. New York was selected as the logical site because the squad will sail for Berlin from there on July 15. Acceptance of any of the other invitations would have involved huge additional expense in transporting athletes to the trials and from there to New York.

As was expected, Lawson Robertson, the University of Pennsylvania's veteran coach, was named for the fourth time to direct preparation of the squad for the games at Berlin. Robertson was head coach of the 1924, 1928 and 1932 Yankee squads. T. Nelson Metcalf, athletic director at the University of Chicago, and Dean Cromwell of the University of Southern California, will assist Robertson. A southern coach may be added to the staff later.

Associated with Bingham in the management of the squad will be Edwin F. Schaefer of Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph T. England of Baltimore, manager of the 1932 team, and Al Masters of Stanford University.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	78	43	.645
New York	68	52	.567
Cleveland	62	58	.517
Chicago	61	58	.513
Boston	62	59	.512
Philadelphia	51	66	.436
Washington	50	71	.413
St. Louis	47	72	.395

Results Aug. 27

New York 13, Chicago 10.
Chicago 4, New York 3.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 10, Washington 6.
St. Louis 11, Washington 1.
Only games played.

Willie Lamb Wins Again

MONTREAL, Aug. 28 (AP)—For the fifth time since 1928, Willie Lamb of Lamton Mills, Ont., won the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association open championship yesterday. The veteran played through the 72-hole medal test in 288 strokes.

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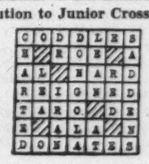
Solution to Junior Crossword



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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fabric Printing—Handicraft With a History

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

You Can Do Your Own Fabric Printing

Providing Individual Touches on Table Linen and Fall Frocks

By Margaret T. Holden Jones
Special from Monitor Bureau
London

PRINTED fabrics of all kinds and for all purposes are so common today as hardly to excite comment. This familiarity is largely due to the invention of metal rollers for fabric printing, which brought printed fabrics within reach of everyone's pocketbook. But this was not always so, and to trace the history of fabric printing from its earliest forms to the present day makes an interesting study.

The metal roller, or cylinder, was invented by a Scotchman named Bell, in the year 1783, to overcome the difficulty of matching the pattern in continuous printing which was encountered under the process of printing by flat metal plates. Cylinder printing made continuous printing very easy, and indeed revolutionized the industry. Flat metal plates, however, were still used for noncontinuous printing, or for the printing of special designs complete in themselves. Flat metal plates were an improvement on machine block printing, which, in turn, was a development, for commercial purposes, from the original hand-block printing.

With the improvement of fabric printing processes came changes and improvements in the range and kinds of dyes used. Vegetable dyes, as used previously, needed to be "fixed" by the process of steaming the printed fabric; but the advent of chemical dyes introduced a medium that penetrated the fabric without any need for steaming, and was comparatively fast to both light and washing.

Loss of Individuality

The advantages of machine-produced work are cheapness, regularity and continuity. Its disadvantages are loss of individuality and of the beauty which goes with it. In fabric printing many thousands of pounds have been fruitlessly spent in an effort to reproduce the individuality and even the imperfections of hand-block printing. That misplaced effort, however, shows in what esteem the hand-produced article is held.

The earliest forms of hand-block printing are lost in antiquity. We have examples of Egyptian mummy cloths of 1000 B. C. painted by hand, but by 500 B. C. hand-block printing was practiced in Egypt in an expert manner. In 400 B. C. the Indians were both painting and printing fabrics, a large quantity of which found their way to Rome, and the "Flowered Robes" of India found great favor with the Roman matrons. When the Spaniards conquered Peru in 1531-1532, they found the Peruvians practicing this art with knowledge and skill. It would therefore seem as if this process of decorating fabrics had sprung up spontaneously whenever people had advanced as far as the art of weaving. All barbaric races are familiar with the uses of dyes and pigments, which they use for the decoration of their bodies, and for almost everything they use.

In the eleventh century we find the monks in the Rhenish monasteries practicing this art. We have very little knowledge of their processes except that they used wood blocks and pigments mixed with oil.

Some of the more ancient patterning consists merely of the leaves of certain kinds of shrubs and trees moistened and pressed upon the fabric. Another early process consisted of painting upon the cloth with wax or fat, and then dipping the cloth into a vat of dye. The waxed designs resisted the dye, leaving a pattern in the white or natural color of the cloth. This is the method known as "Batik." The modern counterpart of this is to block-print the fabric with dye resisting acid, dip it in dye, and the pattern remains in the original color of the fabric. This is technically known as the "discharge method."

Another interesting process worthy of experimentation is that known as "tie-dyeing." This consists in tying up tightly the portions of the fabric it is desired should remain white, or of tying some colored pigment into tight little knots, and dipping the fabric in the dye for the rest of the surface. The result is rather variegated and nondescript. All these methods well repay for the time spent on them, but undoubtedly the most interesting process for hand work is hand-block printing.

The equipment required for practicing this art at home is as follows: a wooden block of suitable size covered with plain lino. A sharp pen knife or lino carving tools, a table covered with a thick pad of newspapers or felt and American cloth, a hammer, a squeegee, a sheet of glass, and some tubes of block-printing dyes. These latter are "mordants," that is, they penetrate or bite into the fabric, and need no other fixing than to be left to dry thoroughly.

Outline a bold pattern on the lino block, and carve it out with bold strokes with whatever lino cutting tools are being used. The cleaner the chisel or knife cuts the clearer will be the resultant design on the fabric.

Hand-Blocking

Carefully stretch the fabric over the pad of newspapers, or cloth, squeeze out a little dye onto the sheet of glass; roll the squeegee over the dye until it is evenly coated, then apply the dye to the lino block. Place the lino block on the fabric, press evenly, and with the hammer handle give two blows to the block. Place the hand close to the side of the block when removing it, to hold the fabric firmly in place to prevent smearing the pattern. Repeat until the whole surface is covered. Hang up the fabric to dry, pinning by its extreme edges. It is surprising how even a crude pattern will gain in beauty when repeated in this way. It gives to the pattern as a whole a regularity it lacked as an individual block.

Fabrics printed in this way can be used for any suitable purpose and very many fabrics can be thus beautified, silks, cottons, velvets and woolens. It will be an agreeable surprise to anyone who cares to take up this work, either as a hobby or as a means of making a livelihood, how dexterous one can become in a very little while, and how much interesting work can be done in this manner.

This is the third of six articles on interesting and unusual handicrafts. The next will appear soon.

Block Printing in the English Tradition. The Design Here Is a Simple Repeat

Suiting Your Hair To Your Hat Style

HAIR design must always be adapted to current millinery fashions, and this season the great variety in hat silhouettes makes possible, even necessary, a diversity in coiffures for women who want to wear several types of hat. The beret, the turban, the squared-off wide brim, the flat sailor, the François Villon, the tricorne and the boat, to mention a few of the prevailing silhouettes, cannot be worn becomingly by the same face unless the individuality of the wearer is first transformed by her coiffure.

Choosing Foundation Garments

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

CORSETS this fall tell two stories. One is related to the increasingly feminine silhouette that molds the bust with more and more definiteness, acknowledges a curved hipline and thigh, and slenderizes the waist—so much so that one recalls, if only with disfavor, the old "hourglass figure"; the other has to do with the individualization of models to suit the wide range of proportions and contours, which, it has been discovered, women exhibit. What, are we not all like the midinettes, tall and willowy? Alas, no; it seems that many of us depart from this perfection. A census made recently of women's heights and measurements revealed the devastating fact that the majority of the sex is five feet four or under, and stocky. An important result of this startling analysis is the production and general sale by all large department stores of what are called half-size dresses, cut to fit such figures. And now the corset has followed suit.

The One-Piece Garment

The one-piece garment known as a corselette is offered in various models, which take care, for instance, of the figures that in the selection of regular sized dresses are baffled by the need of a size 40 to accommodate the hip-girth when a size 38 is ample for the upper portion of the body, and also of the reversely proportioned figures that have a 44 bust measurement but can step into a skirt belonging to a 36 garment. These half-size corselettes are not only proportioned to fit the irregular figure; they are also constructed so as to bring its best features into prominence and control its defects. This is achieved by specially shaped panels and boned sections and by the use of the new "power lastex" which has more weight than the yarn employed for fabrics suited to the slim average figure.

The materials, other than lastex, which are used for garments or sections in garments built to control heavy figures are for the most part brocades; and when a somewhat lighter fabric is chosen it is made up double—that is, instead of using a lighter cloth for a lining, the identical outside fabric is repeated in the inside.

Brassieres Carefully Designed

Another manner of dealing with the unsymmetrical figure is by means of a two-piece garment, a girdle and a brassiere. This is a solution which many women have devised for themselves, but this fall one manufacturer is making a specialty of this garment, offered as a unit. That is, you can buy the two in contrasted sizes over the same counter, and the brassiere is made with tapes which pass through slits in the girdle and fasten neatly on its under side, so that the final appearance is similar to a corselette.

Brassieres are more technically designed this season than ever before, and the woman who is of substantial build will be wise to seek them in the corset departments rather than among the "notions." To act as a suitable foundation for the molded bust which characterizes the current frocks, they are all made with two pockets, and these differ so greatly in depth that they should be selected with the assistance of the expert sales clerk. All of them have uplift features, but here again there is a difference. Some uplift sections are designed for the woman with a prominent ribline; others for women whose flesh is inclined to protrude and lie in folds.

All brassieres for heavy figures are long, extending over the girdle, but their shape varies according to the sections required to control the contours and to mold the figure as nearly as possible into the approved silhouette. One model has a basque shape and readers with exceedingly long memories may remember the "corset covers" of yore with gores and casings for bones which were removable for the laundry, and see an analogy. Lastex, however, and the application of what may almost be called "engineering" to the problem of constructing foundation garments makes the comparison somewhat strained. This basque, and brassieres of all types, are made of satin lastex with heavy lace bust pockets sometimes lined with satin. They fasten in the back or on the side—the back fastening being essential in the case of a deep-back décolletage for formal evening wear.

[This article is published in two parts. The second part will run next Friday.]

Sewing Hints

The safety razor blade, used for ripping, will be easier to hold and to handle if one end is wrapped with adhesive tape.

Buttonholes on linen or other heavy fabrics are attractive and durable if bound with the same material instead of working them with a needle and thread.

Use paper clips instead of pins for holding seams together for stitching. These clips can also be used instead of pins when turning up the hem of a garment because they stay exactly where they are put, and do not drop out.

Occupations for Women

Co-operating With the Lumber Business in Home Financing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are opportunities for women in a field which they have left up to this time practically unexplored, declared Mrs. Marita V. McMullin of Wewoka, Okla., assistant manager of a lumber yard, at the institute of occupations of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Mrs. McMullin stated that the changes which general economic conditions have brought about in the lumber business and the new methods of financing homes today have created many new opportunities in which women should participate.

"Up to a few years ago," said Mrs. McMullin, "the only commodities found in a lumber yard were lumber, hard materials, builders' hardware, and in a few instances paint. An industry which represented hundreds of thousands of dollars was dominated by what we call 'saw and hammer men.' That is, a carpenter with an investment of a few dollars in tools fixed the price at which the lumber dealer, with an investment of thousands of dollars, thought he had to sell his merchandise. The carpenter would have his estimate figured at the various lumber yards and then go from one to the other and 'peddle' prices, with the result that the prices would be cut to a point below which it was profitable to operate.

"This condition has changed. Within the last few years, lumber dealers have enlarged their stocks, carrying everything that goes into the building of a house, from various kinds of wall coverings, heating and cooling systems, to floor coverings, in many cases. With the facilities absolutely to complete a house, the lumber dealers were in a better position to accept a turn-key contract. This had been done to some extent before the economic readjustment period began. With its beginning the carpenters were not in a position to finance their pay rolls, so that the lumber dealers were drawn more and more into the contracting business.

New System of Financing

"Then with the coming of Title I of the National Housing Administration, under which the Federal Government insured 20 per cent of loans financed by private money for remodeling purposes, the lumber dealers were completely in the contracting business.

"You can now finance the building of a new home or the remodeling of an old one, on the installment plan, just as you can buy a car, radio, or an electric refrigerator. This new system of financing entails a great deal more detail work, and it is in this end of the work that women can participate.

"This new system of financing homes is both sound and advisable, because the basis of good investments is real estate. There is an acute housing shortage in the United States, and the stimulation of the building industry will do much toward relieving the unemployment situation, because it employs the second largest number of persons, being outclassed only by the manufacturing industry. The Federal Government, realizing this fact, has placed special emphasis upon the better housing program, and private money is beginning to realize the soundness of this type of investment because building done under Title I is insured for five years and under Title II for 20 years.

Remodeling Jobs

"The aim of the Government is to help those who need homes to secure them under a financial system which they can afford. Under the old plan of the building and loan associations, the interest was so high that it made the financing of a home on a small or moderate salary almost impossible. Now if a man or woman has employment which is comparatively permanent, he can remodel his old home or build a new one under this system of financing which is supervised by the Federal Government.

"All of this tends to change the range of opportunity for women in the lumber business, because, as I said a moment ago, it increases the detail work, at which women seem to have proved more adept than men. The addition of the various materials used for interior decorating gives women another opportunity, because as a general rule women are much better at color harmony than are men.

"With the changes which economic conditions have effected in the lumber business, it seems to me that the opportunities for women to fill these newly created positions are many."

MARJORIE SHULER

[Another article in this series will be published soon]

Clothes the Schoolgirl Likes

Fall and Winter Outfits Both New and Remodeled

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MOTHER who believes in cultivating what she calls the "child's-eye view" of clothes has found this to be a practical and satisfactory way of keeping in touch with the most desirable of juvenile fashions. She often takes her schoolgirl daughter on a "window shopping" trip, in order to profit by the quick decisions and apt comments of the child, especially in regard to color and general appearance of the model costumes displayed. This mother believes in educating her daughter in good taste in dress, and is always interested in the type of clothes the girl admires. She wants her child to like her clothes and enjoy wearing them, as she is then likely to take good care of them and of her entire personal appearance. A young girl with this attitude toward her belongings will naturally develop into a well-groomed woman who wears her clothes correctly and takes proper care of them when they are not in use.

The beginning of a season is an excellent time for mother to consider this "child's-eye view" and, so far as practicable, plan necessary remodeling, so that the results will please daughter as well as mother. Even though the sewing now being done in the home is for early autumn wear, it is often closely connected with garments already in the family wardrobe which must be made to do duty, later on, under winter outdoor garments. Every little girl enjoys the grown-up feeling represented by a three-piece suit, and now that little Eton jackets and boleros are so popular for children's wear, there should be no trouble in pleasing daughter in this respect. Whether for school or "Sunday best" a blouse and skirt topped with its own special jacket supplies just that little "something" that transforms a childish dress into a grown-up ensemble!

In planning in advance the fall and winter outfit for a daughter, much depends on whether there is a last year's winter coat to decide the color scheme of her wardrobe or whether she is to have a "hand-me-down" from another member of the family, which will entirely change the basic color of her winter things. If daughter is to wear a navy blue winter coat from last year, her early fall outfit should be planned with this in view, so that whatever she has now will fit into the winter color scheme.

An ensemble of wool crepe or triple sheer in a lighter shade of blue of the "copen" or "powder" tint, with navy blue buttons and belt would be pretty, later on, under the navy blue winter coat. For present wear, an Eton or bolero of navy blue corduroy or velveteen would be a good choice, though a remnant of any wool material would answer the purpose as very little is required. A little jacket of this kind is long sleeved and collarless, the neck finish of the dress being pulled out over the neckline of the jacket, which closes in some pretty way with a pair of link buttons or a scarf pulled through slashes on each side.

When the ensemble is for school wear, the light weight jacket is sometimes fashioned along cardigan lines and buttoned only half way up from the lower edge. Blue, brown or gray flannel coats to match the school dress in color, though not in material, complete trim little everyday costumes, while the flannel cardigan is also suited to general wear as a separate coat with odd skirts and blouses. Instead of the banded edge usually finishing the edge of a regulation cardigan, a stitched band of contrasting color may be used, with a matching band outlining a pocket on each side and ball buttons of the contrasting color.

Flannel Jacket for Crisp Days

A flannel jacket, either to match a school dress or for separate wear, is often of the jaunty reefer type with double-breasted front and two rows of buttons. Then there is the popular model with yoke back and front and fullness below. This is a belted jacket, with ample back swing for athletic girls. The belt is sometimes a contrasting feature of bright patent leather matching the buttons that close the front.

If a resourceful mother is making these unlined jackets for her daughter she may have already discovered that even a much worn summer coat of husband or son will contribute sufficient flannel for one of these school jackets. The flannel may be shiny and faded—but what of that? Turned on the wrong side there will be some difference of surface but it will answer the purpose just as well. Other summer suitings of the men's wear type may also be utilized for these unlined jackets, but flannel is easier to sew on and pleasanter to wear.

These simply made, unlined coats are useful as in-between garments, which tide the schoolgirl over until it is time for something warmer. They are worn in the same way as sweaters and cardigans, and, if made from materials not otherwise usable, are well worth the time, which is often the only cost.

HELENA JUDSON

Restored Stephen Foster Home

Fireplace in the Stephen Foster Home, Now Restored in Henry Ford's American Village at Dearborn, Mich.

THE birthplace of the composer of "My Old Kentucky Home" and many other beloved American folksongs was dedicated on his 109th birthday, July 4, before a company largely made up of his descendants and relatives. As a part of the ceremony, Mrs. Alexander Dallas Roso, daughter of Foster's only child, Mrs. Marion Foster Welch, transferred to the cottage fireplace the flame of a lantern lighted in Pittsburgh by her mother. The fire will be kept burning perpetually as a memorial to the man whose songs Henry Ford so greatly admires, and Mr. Ford has carefully preserved the match with which Mrs. Welch lighted the lantern and with which her daughter in turn touched off the fire on the Foster hearth.

Another perpetual fire in Greenfield Village is that in the Logan County Courthouse where Abraham Lincoln once practiced law. It was lighted as a memorial by President Hoover on Oct. 21, 1929, when he visited the village to honor Thomas Alva Edison on the occasion of Light's Golden Jubilee.

What They Are Wearing

Fall skirts are shorter than they've been for several seasons, according to an Associated Press article. Suit skirts show two inches more of stocking than they showed last fall.

Stockings come in new colors, such as "twinkle" and "incense." There also are stockings of deep green, for wear with brown or green clothes. Like a new fall hat copied from the headgear Ethiopian warriors wear on special holidays, they require a certain dash, which not every woman has. "Twinkle" stockings go with silver slippers; "incense" is a smoky black.

The revival of Renaissance painting colors—titian red, como blue and veronese green—has brought the most colorful fall suits of recent years. Many are coat dresses that give a suit effect, and the coat linings are richly colored, often matching a blouse or the dress top.

A warm red tweed suit, for example, has a knitted blue blouse and similar coat lining. Bright blue lines the jacket of a black wool dress-and-coat combination.

Edwardian shoulder capelets are back, and another old-fashioned note is the frequent use of passementerie—the braid trimming worn 20 years ago.

Some of the smartest suits and wool dresses are black, however, despite the flair for Renaissance colors. Often they are trimmed with sleek black fur or Persian lamb, and have a matching fur toque.

Other black wool dresses, beautifully tailored, have only one gold ornament or a pair of silver buttons for trimming. Similar dresses are shown in plain gray.

For early fall wear, there are soft furless suits with gay velveteen blouses. More sophisticated suits have white wolf collars, golden brown Alaska seal capes or panels of gray squirrel.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Zigzag Price Movements Characterize Trading in Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Gains and Losses Well Distributed In Stock Dealings

By Forrest Price

It was a zigzag movement.

Stocks backed and filled today with much irregularity.

There was more profit-taking.

And also there were some good advances among prominent issues.

Total sales approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Early losses in some cases were recovered and supplanted by gains.

Du Pont, for instance, was off nearly 2 points at one time. Good buying wiped out the loss and the stock advanced a point above yesterday's closing. Then it eased off fractionally.

Some of the utilities showed brave resistance to pressure. Others didn't.

American & Foreign Power preferred moved forward more than 3 points. The other issues of this company also showed good gains.

The 5 and 6 per cent preferred issues of American Power & Light each advanced a point or so.

American Telephone lost more than a point.

Columbia Gas B dropped 2 points.

Yellow Truck advanced a point to a new high. The preferred also ascended to new high ground for the year by rising more than 4 points.

Among the prominent losers were Federal Department Stores, Hercules Powder, West Penn Electric 7 per cent, Peoples Gas, Sears Roebuck, Spang Chalfont, Spiegel-May-Stern, Jones & Laughlin, National Lead and Allied Chemical.

Bonds did not meet much support as a rule. The second grade issues were particularly heavy. U. S. Governments looked a little better. Modest gains were recorded by some of them. Foreigners were quiet, and prices lower.

Cotton traders are waiting for more definite information as to what effect the new cotton loan program is going to have on early crop merchandising. Business was very quiet in the futures market. Wheat futures were on the downgrade in a quiet Chicago market.

Before the market opened today some market observers were trying to figure out what caused the sudden and widespread drop in prices yesterday. There was a lot of profit-taking, but many wanted to know the reason why it was on such large scale, since fundamental business conditions continue favorable.

Old-time traders furnished the answer. They observed that prices have been rising for more than five months with scarcely a reactionary ripple. The setback yesterday, they pointed out, was long overdue on technical grounds. The decline was simply a corrective movement.

Steel production, according to Iron Age, has had its first recession since the upward movement started early in July. It was due to the seasonal let-up in demand on part of the automobile makers. The review added that this "should soon be succeeded by a rising volume of orders to take care of the accelerating assembly schedules planned for October and November."

Decline in Wheat Futures Continues

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—The slump of wheat futures prices continued today as the market dragged through another dull session.

Hedging pressure and scattered liquidation credited to eastern houses which were conspicuous buyers last week proved to be too much for the modest buying that supported the market at times.

Wheat's action apparently ignored further pessimistic crop reports from major producing regions in the western hemisphere.

Wheat closed ⅝ to 1 cent lower compared with yesterday's finish, December 89⅛-¼, and corn varied from 2⅝ off to ⅞ higher, December 57⅛-¼. Oats lost ⅛-½, rye ¼-⅜, and barley was unchanged to 1 cent off. Provisions were higher.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; list rallies from early sinking spell.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Steady; utilities improve.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; changes narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; easier Liverpool cables; trade support.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; poor buying support.

Corn: Mixed; new crop options firm.

Cattle: Steady to 25 lower.

Hogs—Mostly 15-25 higher; top $11.70.

Foreign

London—Traders on the Stock Exchange took a brighter view of the European outlook today. Bargain hunting, bear covering, and better South African advices caused rallies in most sections, but best prices were not maintained. Transatlantic issues eased. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Prices continued their downward drift of the last two sessions on the Bourse today. Rentes remained steady, while international shares moved irregularly. French and Belgian industrials declined. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse sagged fractionally early today but recovered slightly at the close.

Cotton Trading Quiet

NEW YORK (AP)—With traders awaiting more definite indications as to the effect of the new cotton loan program on the early merchandising of the crop, trading in futures today was quiet with fluctuations narrow. The price of December ranged from 10.51 to 10.58 during the greater part of the day, and was holding around 10.51 in the late trading. Active months were about net unchanged to 3 points lower.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	10.42	10.45	10.42	10.43	—.02
December	10.77	10.80	10.77	10.80+	.04
May	11.10	11.12	11.06	11.10+	.01

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug.28	Last Aug.27
9⅜	4¼		Adams Express	3200	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	8⅛
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	600	12½	12¼	12½	12½
13¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	12	12	12	12½
8⅞	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	1000	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
1⅞	¾		Airway Elec App	400	1⅛	1	1	..
20⅛	15⅛	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	4500	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16¾
2⅛	⅜	..	Allegh Corp (h)	2600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
8½	2⅝	..	Allegh Corp pf ww	100	6	6	6	6⅛
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	300	26	25¼	25¼	26
165	125	6	Allied Chem	1400	161¾	161¼	161¼	162½
127½	127½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	127½	127½	127½	127
7⅞	3¼	●	Allied Stores	4500	6⅞	6½	6¾	6¼
29⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	7200	26	25⅜	25⅞	26⅛
73¾	49	5	Allied Stores pf	400	71	706	71	70¾
3⅞	2½	2†	Amal Leather	300	3⅞	3½	3¾	3½
33	26	2	Amal Leather pf	200	28	27	27	27
71	48½	2	Amerada	2100	69¾	68½	68¼	68¾
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	51¾	51½	51½	51¼
30⅞	13½	..	Am Bank Note	600	27	26½	27	26½
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	63½	63	63½	63
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	200	14	13⅝	14	13¾
78	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	10	74¾	74¾	74¾	74⅜
146¼	110	4†	Am Can	1500	137	136½	136½	137
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1500	21½	20¼	21½	20⅝
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	48½	48½	48½	..
17⅝	8	..	Am Chain	800	17¼	16	17	16½
90½	38	..	Am Chain pf	100	87	87	87	87
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	24¾	24¼	24¾	24½
3	⅜	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8800	5	5	5⅛	5⅛
42	4	..	Am & For Pow pf	3100	33½	30⅜	32½	30
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	1500	28¾	26	28¾	26¾
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	1700	11⅞	10¼	11	10½
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	11	11	11	10⅜
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	32¼
37¼	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	1100	31½	31⅛	31¼	31½
4⅜	2⅛	..	Am Ice	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	1800	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
20⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	700	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15½
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	200	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅜
24½	13½	..	Am Metal	2900	22½	22¼	22¼	23
24⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	1100	23	22¾	22¾	22¼
30¼	24	1½	Am News	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	18500	6¼	5⅝	6	6
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	4200	27¼	20	26¾	26¼
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	6100	34	32½	33½	33
18¾	10⅛	..	Am Radiator	11400	17⅜	16¾	17	17⅜
25⅜	15¾	..	Am RollingMill	11900	23⅜	22⅜	23¼	23⅛
12¾	4½	..	Am Seating	400	11¼	10¾	11¼	11
27	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	1000	26¼	25¾	26	25⅝
26¼	20	2.40†	Am Shipbuilding	60	24½	24½	24	24
47⅞	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12900	45	44⅛	44⅜	44⅜
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	139¼	139¼	139¼	108½
76	63	3†	Am Snuff	100	72	70¼	70¼	72½
99	72½	5	Am Tobacco	700	97¾	97¾	97⅜	98
101¼	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1300	100⅝	99	99½	100½
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅜
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	53½	52¾	52¾	53⅝
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	137½	137¼	137½	..
142	98½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4500	135	133¼	134½	134½
6¾	2½	..	Am Type drs (h)	400	4¾	4	4¼	..
19⅜	9	..	Am Type P pf (h)	100	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝
19½	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	10900	14¾	13⅞	14⅜	14
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	1400	45½	45	45½	44½
1⅜	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	300	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
53⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
20⅜	8	..	Anaconda Cop	58600	19¾	18¾	19¼	19⅛
17⅞	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
8⅜	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	200	8	8	8	8⅜
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	400	48⅜	48½	48½	49¼
61⅜	31¼	..	Armour Ill	2000	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
7⅜	5½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	200	61¾	61¾	61⅝	61¼
7⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	800	6½	6½	6½	6¾
31⅜	16½	..	Armstrong Corl	4500	31¼	30	31¼	30⅜
14⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1000	13½	13½	13½	13¾
84½	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
57⅜	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	5500	47⅝	46	48	48½
91	66¾	5	Atchison pf	200	86¼	86¼	86¼	87
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	2500	24½	23¾	24⅜	24⅜
7¾	3	..	Atl G W & I	30	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	2100	23¼	22⅜	23	23¼
46½	32¾	2b	Atlas Powder	1100	44	44	44¼	44½
7⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	6½	6½	6½	..
36⅜	15	..	Auburn Auto	7900	33½	31½	32½	33
4¼	2¼	6	Aviation Corp Del	4200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
26⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	400	21	20⅛	20⅜	21
17¼	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	8800	15¼	14¼	14⅞	15⅛
22¾	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1600	19¼	18½	19	18⅞
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
61	32	..	Barker Bros pf	30	55	55	55	55
10⅜	5⅜	..	Barnsdall A	8500	10	9¾	10	10
19	14½	.50b	Beatrice Cream	505	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
13¾	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	1600	12⅝	12⅝	13⅞	12¾
19⅞	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	15900	18⅜	18	18¼	18¾
19⅞	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18¼
39⅛	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	20800	37⅞	36¼	36⅜	36⅞
103¾	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	400	99½	98	98	100⅛
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	200	19	18¾	18⅞	19
14	9¾	..	Blaw Knox	5600	13	12⅝	12¾	12¾
72½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	10	60½	60½	61½	60½
14⅞	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	17900	15⅛	14	14¾	14¾
59⅞	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	46¾	46½	46¾	46¾
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	10	98	98	98	98
47¾	45	2†	Bon Ami B	200	44	44	44	44¾
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	2700	25	24¼	24⅞	25¼
49⅞	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	1800	47	46¼	47	47
1½	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
42⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	6500	41¼	40	41¼	41⅜
14¼	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	2500	13¾	13½	13⅜	13¾
45⅜	23¼	3	Briggs & Strat	500	44	42½	44	43
38½	30⅜	..	Bristol Myers	400	35¼	35	35¼	35⅛
48⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	1600	42¾	41¼	42⅜	42
3½	3⅛	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Up Gas	600	65¾	65⅜	65⅜	65½
125¼	121½	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	121½	121½	121½	..
67⅜	33⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	600	43⅜	43¼	43⅞	43⅝
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	1100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
13⅜	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1900	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅛
6	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	2300	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
48½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	45½	45½	45½	45
6⅛	2½	..	Budd Wheel	4400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
19⅜	8¼	..	Bullard	1700	17⅜	16¾	17¼	17
19⅜	12	..	Bulova Watch	500	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
18¾	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1100	17⅜	17⅛	17½	17¼
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1600	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	..
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	2500	17	16½	17	16¾

—C—

1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	2400	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
5¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	4200	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
22⅜	12	.40b	Campbell W&C	1100	20¾	20¼	20¾	20⅛
16⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	1100	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	5000	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	200	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	..
12⅞	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	10½	10½	10½	11
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	20	43½	43	43½	43
73¾	45¾	3	Case Thresh	6500	68⅜	67	68⅜	68¼
112	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	190	111	110	110	110
55½	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	3000	52¾	51⅜	52¾	52
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	10300	26⅞	26¾	26⅜	26½
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
13¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	10	28½	28½	28½	30
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
63⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	5100	56⅝	55¾	56⅝	56
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
49¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	50	47	46½	47	47
47¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3200	45⅞	45¼	45⅜	45⅜
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	500	1⅛	1	1	1
3¾	⅞	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	300	2¾	2¼	3¼	3½
34¼	15⅝	1†	Chi Mail Order	1300	30½	30	30	30⅜
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	900	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4¾	¾	..	Ch M & StP pf (h)	1300	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'west (h)	1600	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2½
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	500	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅞
10⅜	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	39½	39	39½	39½
2⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
30	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25¾
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
25	9	..	Chile Copper	50	23⅞	23½	23⅞	..
62¾	31	1†	Chrysler	500	59⅜	57⅞	59⅜	58½
35¾	27⅜	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	400	31⅛	30⅜	31⅛	30¾
24⅞	2	2†	City Ice & Fuel	300	18⅜	18¾	18⅜	18⅜
100	87	6½	City $ce & F pf	40	85½	85	85¼	..
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
19⅛	15⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P pf	4200	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	17⅜
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	104	104	104	..
28⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	8400	25¾	24⅞	25¼	25½
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	10	98	98	98	97
8¼	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	30	8	8	8	..
5½	½	..	Colo F & I (h)	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
28½	5	..	Colo P&L pf (h)	10	15	14½	15	14½
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	50000	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10½
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	74¼	74¼	74¼	75
71	31	5	Columbia G pf B	10	69	69	69	71
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	1900	64¼	62⅝	64¼	63
94	67	..	Columb Carb vtc	500	87	86	86	88
53⅜	39½	2	Comm Credit	5500	50¼	49	50¼	49½
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	2600	70	69¼	70	69¼
102⅜	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	500	100½	100	100½	100¼
23⅞	17⅜	.60†	Comm Solvents	4800	19	18⅝	18⅞	19
27⅝	15¼	1½	Comwlth & So	14500	17⅛	15⅞	17⅛	13⅜
65½	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	2400	49½	48½	49¼	47⅜
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	900	36¼	35½	35½	36¼
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	30	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
22¼	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	800	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16½
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	35000	27¼	26⅜	27	26¾
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	800	4	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
101¼	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	400	98½	98½	98½	98½
1¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	12500	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	1200	4	3⅞	4	4
13⅜	8¾	..	Cont Baking A	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅞
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking B	700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
91⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	2600	82⅞	82	82	82½
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	63¼	63¼	63¼	..
13⅛	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	1000	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
42⅜	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	300	40	39	40	40
3⅜	⅜	..	Cont Motors	6000	21½	21⅛	21⅜	21
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	180	58½	57¾	58½	59
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	500	67½	67	67	67⅜
6⅜	4¼	..	Coty	2000	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Crown of Wheat	900	37⅝	37¼	37½	37½
16⅞	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	300	13½	13½	13½	13⅞
36	23½	1	Vrown Cork & S	1200	33¾	33¼	33¼	33¾
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	..
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
27	14	..	Crucible Steel	800	24½	23½	24	24¼
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
8½	4½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	300	18	18	18	18
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	700	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝	105
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	12500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
10⅝	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	7500	8⅛	7⅞	8	8⅛
88	73	7	Cushman 7%	20	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
28¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	27	26½	27	26¾

—D—

40	22¾	..	Deere&Co	3000	37⅜	36¼	36⅝	36½
27¾	19	.75g	Deere&Co pf	800	27	26⅜	26¾	27
44½	23½	..	Dell&Hudson	3000	34¾	33¾	34⅛	34¼
19¼	11	..	Del Lack&W	3900	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	15
95	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	94½	94½	94½	94
50⅜	35⅝	1†	Devoe & Ray A	200	36	35½	35⅞	37
40⅜	26⅛	1½†	Diamond Match	200	37½	37½	37½	37½
43¼	30⅛	2†	Dome Mines	800	37½	37⅛	37½	38
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	300	8⅜	8	8⅜	8
32⅜	17½	.75b	Douglas A	17500	30⅞	29¾	30⅜	30¼
⅞	2	..	Dunhill Inter	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
113	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	20	113	113	113	..
122½	81⅜	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	5000	118	115¼	116	117

—E—

8	3⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	6½	6½	6½	6¾
152	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	1000	147	145½	146½	146
24⅞	15⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	2500	23⅞	23¼	23¾	22¾
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	13000	26¾	26⅛	26⅝	26¾
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¼
8¾	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	11000	8¾	8¾	8	8
8¾	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1500	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	8500	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝

28	21½	..	El Pw & L 6% pf	3500	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¼
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L	4700	21⅛	20	20½	20
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	46	45½	45½	46½
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	500	64	64	64	..
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	30	128¼	128¼	128⅝	128⅛
41	14	..	Engineers PS 5pf	1000	32	31½	31½	31⅝
41½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	800	33	32	33	32½
14	7⅜	..	Equitable Off Big	800	8⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	500	11	10⅜	10⅜	11
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	14⅜	13¾	13¾	14½
14⅞	10⅛	.80	Eureka Vacuum	800	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	1800	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅜

—F—

9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	20	5½	5½	5½	6
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	23⅜	23	23	23½
120	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	20	115½	114½	115½	..
19⅜	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	2200	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
85	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	70	79½	79	79½	81½
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	200	2⅝	2½	2½	..
3⅝	⅞

Business and Industry

Decline in U.S. Bonds Causes Concern in Financial District

Commerce and Finance

England to Try And Rationalize Rayon Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A scheme of control for the rayon industry to maintain prices and provide a quota of production was outlined by Mr. J. H. Mandleberg, deputy chairman and managing director of Harben's (Viscose Silk Manufacturers), Ltd., at the recent annual meeting of shareholders, here.

Explaining the remarkable conditions prevailing in the rayon industry, he said it was true that viscose rayon production was at its record level, and the industry could readily sell double its output. It was regrettable, however, that prices were still unremunerative and were likely to become even less remunerative. In 1931 a leading producer stated that prices were even then barely remunerative, whereas today prices were 25 per cent lower than at that time.

Prices Forced Too Low

Prices, said Mr. Mandleberg, had been forced lower in this country than was necessary to cut out foreign competition, while the large cuts made to discourage unsound finance and speculation and to eliminate weak competition had, to all intents and purposes, achieved their result. The firms remaining were for the most part genuine competitors.

Suggesting a scheme which would enable genuine viscose rayon producers to make a legitimate profit without encouraging unsound competition, Mr. Mandleberg urged that "the leading firm" should fix selling prices from time to time at such a level as to enable the majority of the reputable viscose rayon producers to make a profit of at least 5 per cent on the capital employed. With this should be incorporated a quota scheme, based on the annual production of each firm, the quotas being raised or lowered periodically in proportion to the total output for the period concerned.

Could Pool Profits

In the event of any firm exceeding its quota, the profits from such excess could be paid into a common pool for division among the various firms in proportion to their quotas. A levy might also be imposed with the object of producing a fund for the purpose of buying up redundant factories.

If such a scheme were to be seriously considered, he said, a spirit of co-operation must exist within the industry, and he confessed that there was little evidence at present of any general desire for such co-operation.

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Off to China

Acme

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross
Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government

Leith-Ross Says He Was Not Invited To Consult With Hull

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 28—The silver policy in the United States has made things difficult in China, stated Sir Frederick W. Leith-Ross, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., chief economic adviser to the British Government, and head of the economic mission to the Far East, during an interview here. He said that he would not go to Washington "because I don't go where I'm not invited."

"There were newspaper stories to the effect that I would go to Washington, but I wasn't officially invited, and my Government is not in the habit of sending representatives to places without a formal invitation," he said.

Asked if he thought the United States would send a delegate to China, he said, "I think that we may expect the Americans will send someone to work with us on the situation there."

On June 28 Secretary Cordell Hull issued what was described at the time "an open invitation" to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross to stop off at Washington and talk with the Secretary on current problems. The invitation was issued during a press conference at which a correspondent had drawn the Secretary's attention to a London report that Sir Frederick would pass through the United States on his way to China. If the first reports were correct, the itinerary was subsequently changed, for Sir Frederick is going direct to China across Canada.

New Gasoline Taxes Reach $37,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—Increases made this year in the gasoline tax rates of five states will add more than $32,000,000 annually to the highway users' tax bill, it is estimated by the American Automobile Association. The Association points out that while registration fees were reduced in eight states, and in three years 20 states have reduced these fees, the reductions have not offset the increases in gasoline taxes.

On the basis of 1934 consumption mates that higher gasoline tax rates will add $2,549,330 to the tax burden of highway users in Connecticut, $415,560 in Delaware, $2,233,720 in Nebraska, $11,363,440 in Pennsylvania, and $15,770,190 in New York.

The Association reports that income from the higher taxes in Nebraska, New York, and Pennsylvania are definitely earmarked for purposes other than highway financing, a practice it brands as "indefensible," and warns that while the higher rates are supposed to be temporary, the taxpayers have no assurance of relief even at the end of the stated period.

Japanese March Rapidly to Food Self-Sufficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan has made remarkable strides as a food producer in recent years. Despite the rapid growth of its population and the relatively small amount of land in the mountainous country which lends itself to cultivation, the Island Empire, at a pinch, could very nearly feed itself without imports from abroad. This self-sufficiency, of course, would be based on a Japanese diet; the foreign resident would quickly miss many items on his menu if food supplies from abroad were interrupted. But the masses of the Japanese people could be fed, in an emergency, from their own national resources.

Import Figures

During the first half of 1935 Japan's exports of "food, drink and tobacco" were valued at about 90,000,000 yen; the imports amounted to 100,000,000 yen. Last year for the same period the exports were 66,000,000 yen, imports 82,000,000 yen. The time may not be far off when Japan will actually show a favorable balance in its exchange of foodstuffs with the outside world.

Manchoukuo is usually thought of as a source of food for Japan. But it is questionable whether Japan at the present time is not shipping more food to Manchoukuo than it is receiving from there. The largest so-called food item which Japan purchases from Manchoukuo consists of the famous soya beans; and these are largely used for oilpressing, the oilcake being subsequently used for fertilizer and cattle feed. On the other hand Japan supplies Manchoukuo with a considerable quantity of wheat flour and with small quantities of fish and seafood, sugar, vegetables and fruits.

Purchases of wheat from abroad amounted to 24,509,000 yen, while exports of wheat flour were valued at 19,027,000 yen. Japan is still, on balance, an importer of wheat; but the cultivation of this grain is increasing and it is quite probable that Japan will soon import wheat only for the purpose of milling it and then re-exporting it.

Variety of Foodstuffs

"Oldtimers" among foreign residents of Japan invariably speak of the greatly enlarged variety of foodstuffs which are now "made in Japan." A generation ago milk and butter were almost unobtainable; fruits were limited in number and bad in quality. The masses of Japanese still adhere to a simple staple diet in which rice, vegetables, fish and seafood and various compounds of soya bean are the main ingredients. But a more balanced and Westernized diet is making steady progress, especially in the larger towns.

During the first half year Japan exported milk powder and condensed milk to a value of over a million yen, whereas imports of these commodities were 291,000 yen. Eggs have also become an export commodity and Hokkaido, the northernmost of the islands, has developed dairy farming to such an extent that imports of foreign butter have virtually ceased, although the consumption of butter is increasing. Japan is also beginning to export margarine.

The normal Japanese beverage, pots of which may be obtained, pot and all, at railroad stations for the modest price of five yen, is green, so-called Japanese tea, which is drunk unsweetened and is very different in flavor from ordinary black tea. Yet Japan is now exporting more black tea, although of inferior quality, than she imports.

Enterprising Farmers

As for rice, which is to the Japanese what bread is to the American or European, Japan exported rice to the value of about four million yen and imported rice to the amount of a little over 300,000 yen during the first half of the year.

The urge to achieve selfsuffiency with food supply is worldwide, although there are a few countries, such as England, Belgium and the Netherlands, which must always depend on foreign food supply to a considerable extent. Japan's hard-working farmers, who in many districts have shown themselves very receptive to the introduction of new crops, have enabled their country to approach measurably close to the ideal of selfsufficiency.

Austrian Tourist Business Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 28—Tourist business during the current season has been very favorable in Austria, according to the United States Commercial Attaché here.

The proportion of German tourists which formerly represented approximately 20 per cent of the total number of foreign visitors to Austria has declined to only 3 per cent as a result of the imposition of the tourist fee of 1000 reichmarks by the German Government.

Despite the falling off in German tourist trade, the total number of tourists visiting Austria during June was 32 per cent in excess of the same month last year. Some of the Provinces reported a very marked increase over 1934, the report states, Styria having 69 per cent more foreign visitors this June than last and Salzburg, 45 per cent. The city of Salzburg alone had 5990 more visitors during the month than in June, 1934.

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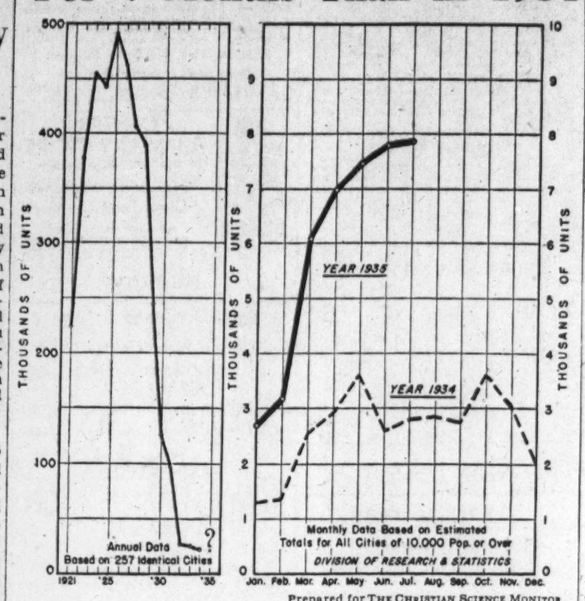
Home Building 146 P. C. Greater For 7 Months Than in 1934



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—For the first seven months of this year new residential construction amounted to 42,026 family dwelling units, which was 146 per cent greater than the number of home units provided in the corresponding period of 1934, according to figures available at the Home Loan Bank Board. This volume of residential building is more than 10,000 dwelling units in excess of the grand total of all residential units constructed in the entire year of 1934.

For the seventh successive month residential construction in July exceeded that of the corresponding month last year, as measured by "family dwelling units provided." July, 1935, showed a gain of 175 per cent over July, 1934, and, in contrast to the usual sharp seasonal decline, registered a slight increase over June, 1935.

The figures are based on building permit records from 758 cities of 10,000 or more population, available through the U. S. Department of Labor. The estimated total for all cities of more than 10,000 population is presented in the attached chart. The graph at the left shows yearly trends from 1921 through 1934. The graph on the right represents comparative monthly figures for all of 1934 and for 1935 to date.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Repairing and repainting of some 326,000 homes throughout the country at a total cash expenditure of $57,000,000 has been undertaken by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in connection with its refinancing of distress urban home mortgages during the pasts 22 months. To date the corporation has refunded 901,340 individual mortgages, totaling $2,721,594,248.

Among the applications for refunding loans now pending with the corporation are some 175,000 additional cases in which similar repair expenditure may be required to place the properties in sound condition as security for corporation loans. These are expected to aggregate about $30,000,000 within the next 10 months, bringing the total amount of such reconditioning to almost $90,000,000.

Analysis of Reconditioning

The Reconditioning Division of the corporation, with branches in every state, has supervised this widespread improvement and maintenance work under a provision in the Home Owners' Loan Act authorizing necessary repair and protection of the properties mortgaged to the corporation at the time the loan is closed.

An analysis of the total volume of reconditioning shows the following division among the various construction trades on the basis of each $100 expended:

Papering, painting	$41.92
Roofing	22.11
Carpentry	15.36
Masonry	4.91
Heating	4.51
Plumbing	4.12
Plastering	2.86
Sheet Metal	2.22
Miscellaneous	1.34
Wiring	.65
	$100.00

Geographically, the work is distributed approximately as follows: North and East, 33 per cent; South, 16 per cent; Middle West, 33 per cent; West, 18 per cent.

Among the home items replaced or repaired are boilers, furnaces, radiators, plumbing and lighting fixtures, gutters, flashing, downspouts, chimneys, staircases and porches. Treatment against termites has been carried out in some localities.

The average repair job entails an expenditure of $180, which is incorporated in the refinancing loan to the home owner from the Corporation. Engaging more than 125,000 contractors and providing some 8,000,000 "working days" to construction labor, this program has stimulated employment Nationally in the building trades as well as in the industries that produce the materials used. It is estimated that of every dollar spent on reconditioning, 75 cents goes for labor at the site.

Assures Good Work

To assure sound materials and competent workmanship at the minimum cost to the borrower, trained employees of the corporation, at the time the loan is closed, inspect the home and advise the owner on the proposed repairs, prepare and secure bids, approve contracts and supervise the progress of the actual work. In cases of serious fire or storm damage to homes under mortgage to the corporation, inspectors of the Reconditioning Division co-operate with insurance adjusters to provide for repair or rebuilding that will be fair and satisfactory to the owner. More than 17,000 cases of this nature have been handled by the division at an outlay averaging more than $40,000 a week and paid for by the insurance companies. Employees of the division also make special inspections of the mortgaged properties at the request of field managers of the corporation.

Working under a complete set of approved master specifications and organized to supervise economically a large number of small jobs distributed throughout the nation, the Reconditioning Division represents a development of significance to the home construction industry and all lending institutions.

Minnesota Against Comparative Rating Of Insurance Firms

ST. PAUL, Aug. 28 (AP)—Minnesota today was the first Commonwealth to take a definite stand against comparative ratings of insurance companies.

The State Commerce Commission, in an opinion announced last night, unanimously affirmed the ruling of Frank Yetka, State Insurance Commissioner, in the case of Alfred M. Best Company, with main offices in New York and Chicago, which struck at insurance rating bureaus.

Mr. Yetka's ruling, which conformed with a resolution adopted at the national convention of insurance commissioners at Seattle, Wash., last July, was directed at the improper use of any private publications, pamphlets or literature containing specific ratings or comparative ratings of insurance companies by any agent or insurance company in connection with the solicitation of business.

Violation of the order, Mr. Yetka's ruling specified, "shall be considered grounds for revocation of the company's license to do business in Minnesota."

Elmer A. Benson, State Banking Commissioner and member of the commerce commission, explained the commission's ruling was appealable directly to the Supreme Court.

N. Y. Wonders If Bond Drop Marks End of 4-Yr. Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Though Secretary Henry Morgenthau professes unconcern, there is considerable concern here over the decline in government bonds, which have been drooping market-wise for three weeks. The falling off became steeper at the end of last week and still sharper beginning Monday.

The extent and gradual acceleration of the decline can be seen from the following closing prices as of the last three Saturdays for the 2¾ per cent bonds of 1955-1960, the largest government bond issue now outstanding, the one carrying the longest maturity, the last one to be issued, and hence the least "seasoned" issue. Decimals represent 32ds.

	Closing Price	Decline
July 27	101.20	
Aug. 3	101.18	—.2
Aug. 10	101.8	—.10
Aug. 17	100.25	—.15
Aug. 24	101.1	—.24
Aug. 26 (Monday)	99.16	—.17

It is apparent that the decline has grown steadily more rapid.

So sharp has been the decline that comparisons have begun to be made with the sell-off of almost exactly a year ago. At that time the then largest outstanding Treasury issue, the 3¼'s of 1944-46, nicknamed the "Reefers," which were at that time similarly unseasoned, dropped from a July high of 104.10 to a September low of 99.24, a decline of almost exactly 4½ points. This year the 2¾'s have dropped from a July high of 101.28 to an August low, to 99.12 today, off nearly 2½ points.

Government bonds have been rising almost steadily now for nearly four years. They reached a depression low early in 1932, and rallied after the Glass-Steagall Act permitted them to be used by the Reserve as collateral for the loans. The rally continued through 1932 as the Reserve made heavy open market purchases. There was a slight dip just before the banking holiday in 1933, and another at the end of 1933 as the RFC vainly waved the magic wand of daily shifting gold prices in an effort to raise commodity prices. Since then, with the exception of last summer's dip, government bonds have been steadily rising.

Unless the decline is checked, it will make a considerable difference in the price the Treasury has to pay for its refunding of the last of the outstanding Liberty bond issues. The final block of the Fourth Liberty 4¼s is due Oct. 15 in the amount of $1,323,000,000. A maturity of this kind is felt to require that the exchange offering be made considerably in advance, giving holders a month or so to choose between the new offering and cash. Announcement of a Sept. 15 offering would ordinarily come around Labor Day, or about a week from today. Last year the unfavorable condition of the Government bond market led to a slight delay in the offering.

If, as some opinion holds here, the present decline marks the final turning point in long-term interest rates, it will be felt that even though the Treasury may suffer a slightly added expense for its October 15 financing, it has very wisely reaped full benefits from the strong market of the last year and a half. With the Oct. 15 call out of the way, the last wartime bond issue will have been called, and one of the most gargantuan financial operations in American peacetime history efficiently and cheaply completed.

Solons Go Home, But Stocks Do Not Soar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 28

THE sharp break in the market this week has occasioned ironic comments here on the unreliability of the obvious in predicting stock market movements. The opinion was almost universally held here a week ago that congressional adjournment would be the signal for a sharp run-up in stocks. It had happened before. It was highly reasonable—because of the frequently disturbing nature of last-minute legislative moves. Nearly everybody expected such a rally in connection with the adjournment of the 74th Congress. No session can have been regarded by business men as more disturbing than this. But on the day after adjournment, the market had its sharpest break since before the current bull market started in March! The prophets were again as confounded as the Jeremiahs who insisted that no such upward business movement as has lately been in progress was possible so long as Congress stayed in Washington.

Electric Output Up 11.6 P. C. Over Period Last Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—With an increase of 11.6 per cent over the corresponding week of 1934, electric power output last week of 1,839,000,000 kilowatt hours, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, represented the thirteenth week in which new high records for the season have been reported. Output was the highest since Dec. 21, 1929, and has been exceeded only twice in any season of any year. It is 28 per cent above the corresponding week of 1932.

Conspicuous in the regional figures was an increase for the central industrial area of 12.7 per cent over the same week of last year.

The steady up trend in electric power figures beginning early in June has been one of the most widely noticed of the current signs of improving business.

Crisis in Bombay Follows Excessive Silver Speculation

BOMBAY, Aug. 28 (AP)—The board of governors of the stock exchange today moved against bear speculators with an order prohibiting forward transactions in 3½ per cent Government paper and other securities until after the Sept. 13 settlement day.

The action followed a heavy fall in Government paper and other gilt-edged securities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—The slump in the Bombay Stock Exchange, resulting in restrictions against bear speculators, was interpreted in Wall Street today as an outgrowth of recent difficulties of speculators in silver and jute.

Bombay silver speculators were understood to have become overextended during the rapid runup of world silver prices during the United States Treasury buying last spring.

Recently a large silver dealer in Bombay failed, resulting in restrictions on silver dealings in that market. Yesterday official action to check excessive speculation in jute was also reported.

Recent Congress Gives Roosevelt Broader Controls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Out of a prolonged congressional session has emerged a new set of financial controls to supplement the wide economic powers already acquired by the Federal Government under the New Deal.

The bank and utilities bills carry forward the Administration's program of financial reform and regulation, marked in its earlier stages by the Securities and Banking Acts of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

New Deal Outlined

On the transportation, real estate and other economic fronts, the Government has made further advances through approval of measures for motor carrier regulation, control of the soft coal industry, development of the Tennessee Valley experiment, broadening the lending power of the Home Owners Loan Corporation and Housing Administration modernization loans.

The major foundation stones of the New Deal program of economic reform apparently have been outlined, at least, well in advance of the 1936 election. But work remains for the next session. Congress enacted only part of the broad program of transportation legislation and a new law along NRA lines has been projected.

Outstanding among the agencies which will gather up additional strings for exercise of financial control are:

The Federal Reserve Board—To be reorganized by Feb. 1, 1936, under the bank bill, with a major voice in the government of the credit supply along with existing powers to restrict the use of credit for speculative purposes; envisaged by some as a prospective "supreme court of finance."

Regulatory Laws

The Securities Commission—given vast controls over public utility holding companies to supplement its authority to regulate security exchanges, record for public use essential financial data in new and old security issues and stop market manipulations.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation—empowered to lay down standards for sound banking practice, determine the need for new banking facilities and weed out weak links as a prerequisite for insurance privileges; to limit interest rates on the time deposits by insured state banks outside the Reserve system.

In addition, new-deal students point to the following financial powers concentrated in the Treasury, dating from earlier days of this Administration:

Control over the nation's gold and monetary reserves, which exceed $10,000,000,000.

The $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund for control over the dollar in foreign exchange markets.

The purchase of large amounts of silver under the silver act.

A measure of control over the flow of funds into the Government bond market in acting as a clearing house for large investments of the FDIC, postal savings and other agencies.

Inflation Authority

Furthermore, President Roosevelt still has authority under the first major inflationary step of the Administration to de-weight the dollar in gold nearly another 10 per cent, to issue $3,000,000,000 in "greenbacks" and devalue silver.

Along a more indirect route, the Reconstruction Corporation occupies a key position in shaping railroad reorganizations with loans of more than $400,000,000 to carriers. It also has about $900,000,000 in preferred stock and notes of several thousand banks.

The World's Business

Cutting Down Japanese Imports

THAT the Cabinet committee was serious when it suggested a "voluntary and friendly agreement" with the Japanese over cotton textile sales in the United States is indicated by the speedy start of negotiations. The problem is very delicate. Japan is currently importing three times as much as she is exporting in her American trade. Any arbitrary measures by the United States Government to curtail imports, as was urged in so many quarters in New England, would therefore have been very damaging to American interests. For arbitrary measurers breed their kind, and Japan would not have hesitated to invoke them. A precedent occurred recently in Canada. In answer to tariff action on the Dominion's part, Japan clapped a 50 per cent import duty on eleven Canadian commodities, and the Pacific coast is smarting under the retort. Much better is the method recommended (no doubt) and now being carried out by Secretary Cordell Hull.

Japanese competition in the cotton textile market in the United States is negligible *quantitatively*. At the current rate of trade Japanese sales to Americans this year will amount to much less than 1 per cent of American domestic production. The figures make the contrast even more pointed. American consumers are buying around 50,000,000 square yards of Japanese material and around 7,000,000,000 square yards of American material. Not much to be alarmed about from such puny competition! But Japanese competition must be judged *qualitatively*. It is mainly in bleached goods. If this department Japanese imports last year were nearly double the total for the previous 12 years. Our New Bedford correspondent recently supplied the current figures. He estimated that at the rate at which these goods are entering American ports, imports from Japan for 1935 will be 45,000,000 square yards. This works out at around 30 per cent of the total American production of this type of cloth. That's much different from 1 per cent! It puts a much different complexion on the agitation in New England. Manufacturers of bleached goods have something to be exercised about.

The question, however, is: Is it a situation which calls for any endangering of the export trade to Japan? We have seen that the Japanese are buying three times as much as they are selling. Predominantly their purchases are raw cotton. It is well known that the world as a whole has been reducing its takings of American cotton. Japan's purchases, however, have remained remarkably stable. And its *share* of American exports, in consequence, has advanced till it is *now the leading customer of the cotton South*. A recent bulletin issued by the Institute of Pacific Relations summarizes the data. In the last prosperity year, 1929-30, the proportion was 15 per cent. Last year it rose to 25 per cent, and the percentage of foreign purchases of American cotton between August, 1934, and May, 1935, was as high as 33 per cent. If this trade were endangered, the outcry in the cotton South would be just as clamant as that of New England, and with much more reason.

American-Japanese trade is one of those "swaps" which make for better living standards all round. America sells cotton and buys textiles. The selling amounts to much more in dollars than the purchasing. Indeed, for every $50 worth of raw cotton that Japan buys from the United States, the United States buys only $1 worth of cotton textiles. Unfortunately the tendency in the United States (and the world) today is to earn the $1 at home even if it means sacrificing the $50. Thanks to the Secretary of State, an effort will be made in respect of the cotton textile business done by Japan, to persuade the Japanese to make an adjustment which will not injure that precious $50.

H. B. E.

Uruguay Starts Building Own Radios

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 28—Uruguay has just begun the manufacture of radio sets on a commercial scale, according to the United States Vice-Consul here.

This development, it is pointed out, will in all probability mean that future imports of radio receiving sets will decrease while the demand for radio parts, tubes and loud-speakers will be augmented.

Local radio importers report that to date no effect has been noted as a result of the import quota system which went into effect on January 1 of this year. However, it is pointed out, genuine apprehension is entertained by them as to their ability to secure permits in the future when the machinery of the import quota system is really put into motion.

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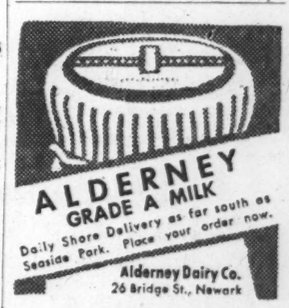
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Federal Control Over Utilities Is Now in Operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—The big utilities holding company bill is a law. Providing federal regulation, for the first time, over interstate power lines, the measure writes a brand new chapter in the history of American electrical development.

The President signed the measure yesterday. The Hartford Electric Light Company, and the Connecticut Power Company immediately cut off their interstate transmission lines, to avoid coming under federal regulation, and Hugh S. Magill, president of the American Federation of Utility Investors, repeated earlier attacks on the measure.

On the other hand, President Roosevelt patted the law approvingly; Rep. Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, declared it—"A good bill, that will do the job," and the Securities and Power Commissions immediately began a study of the provisions which they will now enforce.

On the stock market the securities of big holding companies suffered a slight recession but no major drop was noted. The bill provides for the eventual elimination or dissolution of those holding companies which are not deemed essential to the operation of a single integrated system. The bill requires such dissolution within three years, and would make impossible the future formation of such financial pyramids as the Insull "empire."

One exception is made in the rule of dissolution—officials are granted discretionary authority to exempt holding companies controlling a group of power systems in the same region, which are shown to be too small to operate independently at a profit.

The general purpose of the act is to give the Federal Government the same kind of control over public utility holding companies in the interstate field, which state utility commissions have in the domestic field. It has been the argument for years that the state commissions were not powerful enough to match wits with the big companies that could shift profits or losses from one to a score of other states if a local commission proved too exacting. The new law requires federal supervision for issuance of securities by holding companies, the purchase of new properties and similar types of business.

Oregon's New Law For Age Pensions Ready to Function

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon may become one of the first states to function under the old-age pension section of the new Federal Security Act, since the last session of the State Legislature provided a fund of $1,000,000 for this purpose.

As a result, as much as $4,000,000 can be dispensed among the aged in Oregon during the next two years, providing the State and counties each supply $1,000,000 in the next two years, as the Federal Government will match the combined contributions.

The Oregon law places the age of eligibility at 70 years, while the federal act sets the minimum at 65 years. The State has the privilege of reducing its minimum age any time before 1940. An Oregon State pension law already in operation provides an average payment of $11 per month, which is considered unsatisfactory.

Under the new Oregon statute, those pensioned must have been residents of the State for five of the last 10 years and must have lived for the last year in the county in which they receive assistance. The law intends to assist only those financially unable to support themselves. A section of the state law provides that a county relief committee may require that a recipient of relief money pledge his property as a guarantee of reimbursement of funds granted.

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20% DISCOUNT to Monitor readers after Labor Day on modern lakefront bungalows with all conveniences for easy housekeeping; secluded beach, on scenic mountain lake shaded by fragrant pines; restful, harmonious atmosphere; less than three hours from Boston; Sept. and Oct. are beautiful at Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills (I. W.) N. H. Write A. V. DIMOCK.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings, all improvements and flower garden; wished guests or will make home for those wishing one; $10 week. MRS. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #8

POCONO MTS.—Beautiful, quiet farm for rest and study; 2½ hours from New York; shady grove by brook; swimming; cool nights; splendid food; refined American adults desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). Tel. Mt. Pocono 36R11. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

DOGS FOR SALE

GREAT DANE PUPPIES—Whelped July 3, purebred, healthy; $75-$125. C. B. SWAIN, 10 Leslie Road, off Lawson Road Extension, Winchester, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
40 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EMPLOYERS: We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE storage for use of furniture in private home. Write Box S-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—In part, or entire, furniture for 2-room apartment. Suite 39, 125 Park Drive, Boston, KEN. 3932

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid: apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SALES GIRL for pastry shop; must be experienced and well recommended. 117-10 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, white, family 2 adults; no laundry; plain cooking; $25 monthly. Write Box X-43, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270 OWNED by Boston University Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager, 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17. KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house

COMPLETELY renovated 1-room suite in fireproof building, having private telephone; suitable for studio or living quarters; at reduced rental. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 1212

WINTHROP, MASS.—Heated apartment, 3 rooms, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration; on harbor; refs. exch. Ocean 2679-W.

BOSTON, 294 Commonwealth Ave. Furn. or unfurn. 1, 2 or 3-room apts. newly renovated; quiet, exclusive section; reas. for right party. Ken. 1123.

BOSTON, 346 Beacon St.—Newly decorated apartments, exceptionally furnished if desired; living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, garden apartment, studio overlooking river, fireplaces, oil heat, refrigeration. Tel. COM. 4374.

MASSACHUSETTS CHAMBERS
146 Mass. Ave., Boston—1-2-3-room suites; near Boylston St.; 24-hour elevator and telephone switchboard service. Apply on premises.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Rd., Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—9-room suburban house, all conveniences, good condition, possibility converting apartments; convenient trans. N. Y. C. Write F. C. ALONSO, 36 St. Andrews Pl., Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

REMODELED 11 rooms 2 baths, fireplace; cottage 4 rooms, bath, garages; commuting N. Y. E. DAVIS, Glendale Rd., Ossining, N. Y.

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEEDHAM, MASS. For rent, furnished, six-room house, garage; conveniently located; references required. 25 Mayo Ave. Tel. Nee. 1494-M.

JEWELERS

LUND Watch Expert: Guaranteed Repairing on All Makes. 222 Clarendon Street, Boston, near Boylston Street.

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FRONFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 104 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover, Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers, china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed
NAT STACEY, Prop.
14 Ellery St., Cambridge. Tro 8036. Kir 4083

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner will share office three mornings and Saturday; central; reasonable. Tel. Pe. 6-0500, 11 West 42nd St.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office afternoons for rent, $20. Suite 1960, 11 West 42nd Street.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston. Mass. Hancock 2718

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—"High Pines," our summer home, East Deering, N. H., near Deering Community Center; fine old colonial with approximately 200 acres; unusual view; elevation 1100 feet; must be seen to be appreciated; inquire on premises, price $5500. ELMER R. ECKIS.

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

DESIRABLE suburban homes in the Oranges, price to meet prevailing conditions; short rentals. MRS. BOYKIN, 3 Lincoln St., East Orange, N. J. OR. 3-8422. Eves. S. O. 2-7690.

JUST the spot for a home in the woods; near town; outlet to highway; 5 acres; $2000. HOME FINDING CO., Norwalk, Conn.

SMALL farm, Southern N. H.; ideal summer home; 7-room Cape Cod, exc. condition, mod. plumbing, fireplace, furnace; fine view; woods, meadows; reasonable. R. E. BELL, Alstead, N. H. Tel. Als. 80.

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827

ROOMS TO LET

ACCOMMODATIONS—Temporary and permanent in desirable locations and places; no charge for service. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

ARLINGTON, MASS.—15 minutes ride from Harvard Square, pleasant double or single room; breakfast optional. ARLington 1973.

BOSTON, 223 Newbury St.—Rooms, newly decorated, all conveniences; tourists; centrally located; parking space.

BOSTON, 219 Newbury St.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms. Edison steam heat, homelike atmosphere. MRS. GEORGE. Com. 9730.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated, very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN

BOSTON, 196 Huntington Ave. Suite 3—Rooms overlooking The Mother Church park; reasonable rates; permanent or transient. Mrs. L. M. FERGUSON

BOSTON—Two rooms for housekeeping; also small room; broad view. Suite 18, 6th floor, elevator. Ken. 9320. Mrs. Crankshaw

BOSTON, 137 Bay State Road—Water side, large airy rooms, one with private bath. MRS. GEO. H. YEAMES.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Newly decorated rooms in detached house, piazzas, automatic heat, parking; convenient location. Long. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Visitors welcome; quiet neighborhood; parking; conv. to The Mother Church and The Christian Science Benevolent Association. LON. 5018.

BROOKLINE, 50 Pleasant St.—Sunny, unfurnished room; semi-private, bath; call after 5 p. m.; reasonable. M. S. BURLINGHAM.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park W., Apt. 112—Gentleman; permanent; homelike, privacy; breakfast; best neighborhood; 8th subway, 6th, 9th L.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive outside single, comforts, quiet; refined home; reasonable. Mornings, Caledonia 5-0984.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Square—Large room with bath, private apartment. Phone Gramercy 7-7953.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Large unfurnished, adjoining bath; cool, quiet; refined atmosphere; subway and buses convenient; references. Edgecombe 4-7636.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Attractive large and small room in private house, furnished or unfurnished with home privileges, all modern conveniences; unusual location. Tel. Granite 7134.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, 61 Park St.—Two connecting rooms, bath; large room, 2nd floor; fine piazza; excellent board. LONgwood 0860.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Comfortable rooms; home cooking; private family; garage. 47 Schuyler Ave. Tel. 7039-J.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

Lexington, Mass., Twin Oaks
Cozy home in the woods for overnight guests; room and bath $1.00 per person. MR. and MRS. EDGAR W. HOUGHTON. Route 2-A, Junction 128

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Amber Lantern Inn, 344 South St. Route 10—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, twin beds; delicious home-cooked food, moderately priced.

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SALES representatives, N. Y. and suburbs; direct selling; exclusive women's custom made fall fashion; no house to house canvassing; large commissions. KENNEDY STUDIOS, Terminal Bldg., Flushing, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER—Available in September; would like to be with plain people as one of family; excellent references; middle-aged; Massachusetts preferred. P-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TYPIST—Statistical statement and billing clerk, 6½ years' experience general office work. Write Box B-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

BEVERLY FARMS, MASS.—The HOOD HOUSE—Family luncheons and dinners; Saturday, baked bean supper, 50c. Route 127. Telephone Beverly Farms 30

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 DANE STREET, BEVERLY, MASS.
Open Year Round. Tel. 2015. Reasonable

Home Sweet Home
Rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; swimming; home cooked food; reasonable rates. MRS. NELLIE F. TEMPLE, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H.

The Nauset on Cape Cod
Modern conveniences; satisfying meals; near bathing beach; garage; $20 a week. East Orleans, Mass. B. T. BISHOP

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TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Berg. 4-4333

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ATLANTIC CITY

Kents Restaurant
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Established 1903

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

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356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5863 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

HENRY M. LESHER
Real Estate—Insurance
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Member, Board of Realtors of Oranges and Maplewood
Charter Member, Institute of Real Estate Management
At Grove Street Station—142 Eaton Place
Orange 3-4276 Res. Or. 3-7807

Lantz Beauty Service
All Operations, 35c
Given in a quiet, pleasant atmosphere.
200 Springdale Ave., nr. No. Grove St.
ORANGE 5-0867

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest, Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

ELIZABETH

Telephone ELIZABETH 2-5877
The Henry Cook Printshop
Printing and Service
Since 1863
1160 Elizabeth Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.

For QUALITY
LAUNDRY SERVICE
PHONE EL 2-7205
Leonard Laundry Co. Inc.
14 BUTLER STREET ELIZABETH, N. J.

ORGEL'S Inc.
Quality Coal and Service
KOPPERS COKE
PHONE EL 2-3210
76 Sterling Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S CORSET and GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1405

JERSEY CITY

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19 Winfield Avenue
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Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

I. A MODE
CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
NORGE Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Ironers, Oil Burners, Gas Ranges
F. H. A. Plan, No Down Payment
Three years to pay—15c a day.
LAWLER'S 920 Broadway, Bayonne
Telephone 3-0402

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
590 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD CLEANERS & DYERS, INC.
Tailoring
SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH
Men's Linen Suits Cleaned and Pressed
69 cents
99 BAKER STREET S. O. 2-4495

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Libby's Tomato Juice ..... 97c doz.
Great Bear Ginger Ale, Club Soda, and Lime Dry ..... $1.00 doz.
Cocomalt
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO · RADIO · RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.
QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE. and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
We carry a complete line of moulds, cutters, and gadgets to make summer work in the kitchen easier. Pay us a visit and see our stock.
Phone MO. 2-3210 and 2-3211

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
Phone NUtley 2-4081
338 PASSAIC AVENUE
Corner of Chestnut Street

ORANGE

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Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

"5.00 ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women"
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PLAINFIELD

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

PICKWICK DELICATESSEN
711 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-3660

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

BELANUS COAL
Prices Will Advance Sept. 1st
Buy Now and Save the Difference
11 Prospect Street Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. Strakosch, Mgr.
FALL KNIT KNACKS
Soft as down and just as light are these HATS that can be worn so effectively with any sport costume. Brown, Green, Rust, Navy, Dubonnet and French Violet. $1.00 and $1.50
CLEARANCE of Dresses, Skirts, Blouses, Bags, Gloves, Slacks, Sport Shirts and Anklets.
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

WESTFIELD

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
133 EAST BROAD STREET

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH *Service*
YARD AND OFFICE
Phone Westfield 2102
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELRY
639 BERGENLINE AVE.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The store of famous Shoes
THE HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet
Always the Best for Less
Puritan Beef Company
32-34 North Ninth Street
Free Delivery, Free Parking
Tel. 3-3201
Welfare Orders Redeemed

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

THE FARMART
12TH AND CHEW STREETS
Greatest Food Show in the Lehigh Valley
The Farmart offers you good food supplies. We have a friendly group of Lehigh County Farmers who co-operate to give you the best products of their farms.
THE FARMERS MARKET CO

H. LEH & CO
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

FOUNTAIN PENS
CHARLES C. VOGT
826 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

The New 1936
PHILCO and STROMBERG-CARLSON Radios are here.
GOODENOUGH'S
Telephone 812 534 Main Street

ERIE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 10:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Featuring Women's Printzess Fur-trimmed Coats at $58.00

HARRISBURG

GEORGE N. BARNES
Second at State
Choice Groceries and Meats
Delivered Anywhere in City
Telephone 8275

The Well Dresser
CALLS
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 5233

LANCASTER

Are You Looking For
"GIFTS" that are different
"BOOKS" that delight
See
REAM'S
"The big store with the little front"
54 N. QUEEN STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

HARVEY P. LAMBIRTH
All Kinds of
INSURANCE
311 Walnut St., Philadelphia Lombard 0260
232 Sanford Road, Upper Darby, Pa.
Boulevard 3524

FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
Stetson Hats for Women
11 E. Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA

W. M. RENSHAW
Plumbing and Heating
407 S. 20TH STREET PHILADELPHIA
City and Suburban Work
Pennypacker 2039

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter, Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

C. W. VAN HORN
Funeral Director
2312 N. BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Mrs. Van Horn Rad. 2054

PHILADELPHIA Germantown
Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dreing, Personality Hair Cutting.
Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

STORAGE & MOVING
Fire Proof Warehouse
HOEVELER WAREHOUSE CO.
750 MILLVALE AVE., MA 6000

Home Dressed Poultry
Fresh Eggs
Phone your Order WAlnut 0314
You may either call for or we will deliver. Deliveries made in the South Hills, Crafton, Ingram, Sheridan, Squirrel Hill, Oakland
Knapp's Poultry Farm
59 School St., Greentree, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

SAYLOR'S
Saylor's own make Mayonnaise with the flavor that is different, priced at 25c a pint jar. Try a jar and convince yourself.
Fourth and Penn Streets Phone 6253

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

SCRANTON

NuBone CORSETS
NUBONE CORSET SHOP
405 SELECT BUILDING

C. Young your Hairdresser
117 WYOMING AVE.
AT RICE'S

It's Safe to Save with Sears
"The World's Largest Store"
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
326 ADAMS AVENUE SCRANTON, PA.

Flowers
For Every Occasion
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

COURSEN'S STORE
Fine Groceries
345 JEFFERSON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
Rinso
"The market for good things to eat"
425 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

Buick PONTIAC
Anderson Automobile Company
Here It Is!
QUAKER STATE MOTOR
AEROTYPE
ESSO
BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 461

SELECT FRUIT MARKET
MAZOLA SALAD OIL CORN
510 Beaver Street
Tel. Sewickley 1900
49c per quart

SWARTHMORE

REAL ESTATE BAIR INSURANCE BROKER
Today's Prices Are Low—
Values High
Robert T. Bair
211 CORNELL AVE.

KIMMEL & SON
•
Painters

WALTER H. LUFF
PLUMBING
HEATING
ROOFING

UPPER DARBY

Whittemore's Shuclean
GERBER'S SHOE SERVICE
7019 GARRETT RD. BOULEVARD 197
Shoes Called For and Delivered

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Ten College Pennants Given With Each 25c Auto Point Pencil
Jonas Toy and Stationery Shop
7028 West Garrett Road

UPPER DARBY—'Lansdowne
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Pembroke Avenue East of Union Avenue
LANSDOWNE, PA. Phone Madison 5.0
Family Budget Laundry Services
We Specialize in Laundering Men's Shirts
Suburban and W. Phila. Collections and Deliveries

WILKINSBURG

REMODEL—REPAIR NOW
For estimates on concrete work, bricklaying, plastering, carpentering, plumbing, electric and gas appliances, furnace work, asbestos covering, weather stripping and painting—call PE. 1216.
EDW. P. COOKE
232 W. Swissvale Ave., Edgewood, Pa.

General Classified Advertising

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commission selling personal Christmas cards and stationery, bonuses, new 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment 100% profit, Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe and Everyday boxes, free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment—latest mother pearls, sheer sheens, novelties. Experience unnecessary. Write Doehla, Fitchburg, S-7, Mass.

IF YOU are planning to sell Christmas Cards be sure to write for samples and information; good profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS—Big PROFITS in NRG, the modern lubricant and automotive necessity. Every car owner a prospect. Every user a booster. Increase power and mileage. Reduces gasoline costs. Lifetime opportunity to get in permanent year-'round repeat business. Contracts available only to high-class salesmen of ability, who can organize sales forces and operate established plan, and who are financially able to carry a modest stock with which to fill orders for quick delivery. Commission. DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORPORATION, 360 Furman Street, Brooklyn, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

IMPORTED PERFUMES BY DORISE. Trial offer for a limited time, dram of Dream, 25c; regular 65c dram; representatives wanted to handle full line. DORISE, 1172 El Point, Los Angeles, California.

INCENSE and Sachets, finest, complete line; 31-year-old American company, dealers write. ORIENTAL INCENSE & PERFUME CO., 113 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

GIFTS

FRIENDLY LETTERS. Arrange for a series of these personal letters sent as a gift to someone who welcomes the postman. JANE GRAHAM, Box 724, Huntington, W. Va.

HELP WANTED—MEN

NATIONAL accounting firm requires for N. Y. office highest type income tax specialist. Write confidentially to W. F. MEHRLICH, 2444 Centra Park Ave., Evanston, Ill.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BERKELEY, CALIF.—Pleasantly furnished small house of good design; 3 bedrooms, livable terrace and garden; adults; references; $75. 611 San Luis Road.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even on the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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MEXICO CITY—Few guests received in private home; beautiful situation, garden; references exchanged. Apartado 2233, Mexico, D. F.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave.—Cool, desirable rooms with running water; nearly opposite The Mother Church; near-by garage; $1 per day per person. S. J. SLACK

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CAPE COD—Pleasant View, Mattapoisett, Mass., near New Bedford, Route 6—Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences; spacious lawn, nearby swimming, golf. MRS. J. G. DUNSEITH. Tel. 1.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Cool, tight rooms, comfortable beds, Stone House, 204 Fifth St., near home of the Shredded Wheat. MRS. HARRY S. JORDAN

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALES EXECUTIVES
to be selected from successful representatives of CHILDCRAFT
a national organization. Work demands services of ex-teacher or one with sympathetic understanding of children, who is capable of doing worthwhile things and eager to succeed. While not essential, prefer one who can travel and has a car. Age 27-50. Salary to start, bonus, commission and transportation. Write fully, giving age, education, experience, address, phone number to C. H. KRUGER, Dept. C, Room 1000, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-96, Watertown, New York.

S

New Radio Sets Put on Parade With Metal Tubes as Big Feature

In the ensuing weeks hundreds of radio dealers all over the United States will crowd various hotels and exhibition rooms to see the new radio lines for 1935. Boston held its ninth annual trade show last week in the Hotel Statler, a two-day session. In a score of exhibition rooms on the hotel's fourth floor were ranged the new lines of 10 major-set manufacturers.

That better times are ahead for radio, distinctly a luxury business, is indicated by the briskest buying by dealers in Boston in any year since 1932.

Radio sets, Boston dealers found, ranged in price from $15 for midget sets up to $1000 for high fidelity, radio-phonograph combinations. In the Boston show also many dealers exhibited associated lines of electrical merchandise such as washing machines, refrigerators, electric clocks, kitchen and general lighting equipment. These sidelines hark back to the days when radio-set buying was low, especially in summertime, and dealers plugged other lines to carry them over the summer doldrums. But with the advent of the automobile set plus the hardly diminished program schedules of the radiocasting networks and individual stations it is quite probable that this seasonal slump in selling of radio sets has been absorbed to a greater degree.

Metal Tube

The greatest talking point of the Boston show, as it will be also in other shows throughout the country, is the metal tube, which bids fair on early evidence to supersede the familiar glass tube. Already 22 manufacturers have incorporated these new tubes into their new lines. Most conspicuous of the holdout against these tubes are Philco and Zenith who exhibited full new lines equipped only with glass tubes.

The new tubes were developed by General Electric Company and are produced by the Radio Corporation of America. The value of the new tubes to the industry is principally an engineer's advantage despite the arguments that may be made by salesmen as selling points for their respective lines.

Claimed for the new tubes are better electrical characteristics which will permit more exact calibration of set circuits throughout the entire radiocast and shortwave band. Obviously this feature is a decided boon to allwave set manufacturers who have resorted previously to all sorts of factory compromises to assure accurate calibration. The Radio Corporation of America has been enabled by these new tubes to include the ultra shortwave band down to 4½ meters in its new 1935 sets.

Trouble Shooting

Opponents of the new metal tubes charge that the incorporation of them into new sets will tend to make the new models a "service man's holiday." That is, the ordinary tinkerer will no longer be able to "trouble shoot" his set without going into the expense of tube checkers and various other radio circuit-testing devices. For lacking will be the visible evidence of lighted tubes which invariably furnished a good starting point for determining trouble. The newer sets then will provide more work for radio service men when they "go haywire."

Proponents of the metal tubes answer this charge by saying that even in some of the sets which employ glass tubes it is many times impossible to tell whether tubes are lighted or not. And very often, they add, the tubes are covered with shielding, the removal of which makes the "look" test fairly difficult even now.

Those Boston dealers who were more inclined to inspect the cabinets of the sets rather than the chassis found most of 1935's lines fairly free of the excresences which marked earlier radio set lines. Most conspicuous for cabinet design were General Electric's inlaid wood stripe models and Philco's ebony line.

Orderly Wiring

Radio service men, however, will appreciate the new lines for the "cleaning up" of the set chassis. Noted were more orderly wiring, simpler coil arrangements and removable shielding cans making the sets more accessible for repairs. In many cases dialing arrangements were more simple so that even the uninitiated listeners would know immediately upon what portion of the radiocast band they were tuned. Once again General Electric scored in its "slide-rule" tuning chart which moves a slide-rule scale into place each time a listener turns the band-shifting knob.

Neatest trick of the Boston show was RCA's introduction of its local oscillator for making a phonograph out of any radio set. The oscillator, costing but $7, generates a small electrical field on a frequency of 1260 kilocycles. Upon this field is modulated, or impressed, the energy coming from an electrical pickup on a phonograph record. In effect, it is a small radiocasting station. The set owner has then but to dial 1260 kilocycles on his radio set to pick up the energy from the oscillator.

From the fidelity angle one of the most noteworthy improvements was Stromberg-Carlson's "acoustic labyrinth" which mechanically provides a greater baffle area for the loudspeaker without materially increasing the size of the set cabinet. Greater improvement of the bass response was noted in this set and this without any detriment to the high tones.

Radio-Phonograph

The surprise feature of the Boston show was the introduction by RCA of a 22-tube radio-phonograph combination with the "volume expander," an amplifier improvement which automatically compensates for the deficiencies of recorded music. The "volume expander" which is in effect an automatic volume control, works on a logarithmic basis and amplifies notes which are ordinarily impossible to record. In the recording of great volume levels which formerly would cut down the walls dividing one record groove from another the recorder now cuts logarithmically giving the record surface a longer life. The amplifier of the new RCA combination reproduces this logarithmic cutting in exact ratio thereby giving the music the effect of its original playing.

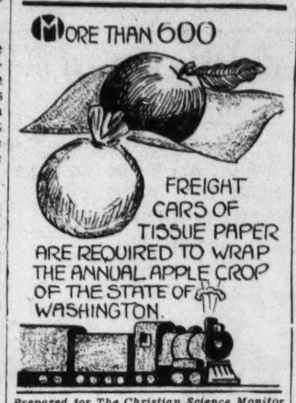
In a recording of a new record by the Boston Pops Orchestra, for instance, the percussion fairly lifted observers from their chairs. When an older machine was placed beside the new machine playing the same selection it sounded as though it was placed behind a curtain.

On the faintest pianissimos, where the needle scratch might have a tendency to drown out the recorded music, the RCA logarithmic amplifier once more lifted the recorded music above the scratch noise. A record lover equipped with this new machine has now but to set it at a comfortable volume level and the new amplifier will do the rest. There seems to be no doubt that this new amplifier will have a remarkable acceptance among connoisseurs of good quality in recorded music.

A. D. H.

[A Wednesday Radio Feature]

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

74.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Did Dante write "Il Penseroso"? *(Yes..... No.....)*
2. Is it true that the year 46 B. C. had 445 days? *(Yes..... No.....)*
3. Was the Battle of Bunker Hill a British victory? *(Yes..... No.....)*
4. Is 21 a prime number? *(Yes..... No.....)*
5. If you were looking for the book of Ephesians, and you opened your Bible to Galatians, should you turn the pages at the left? *(Yes..... No.....)*
6. Is the following sentence grammatically correct: "Neither John nor his parents have been here"? *(Yes..... No.....)*
7. Is the population of Los Angeles larger than that of the State of Oregon? *(Yes..... No.....)*
8. Is Guy d'Hardelot, the gifted French composer of songs, a woman? *(Yes..... No.....)*
9. Is it true that Cleveland had the first electric arc lights for street lighting in America? *(Yes..... No.....)*
10. Are all of the following words correctly spelled: saccharine, yacht, occasion, suffrage, irascible? *(Yes..... No.....)*

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Jesus . . . Wrote on the Ground"

IT IS recorded that when Jesus was approached by Scribes and Pharisees who were eager to have him pass judgment upon a sinful woman, he "stooped down and with his finger wrote on the ground" (John 8:6; cf. verse 8).

Jerome, originator of the Latin Vulgate, writing about 400 A. D., holds that Jesus wrote the sins of his accusers and also "of all mortals" (Tischendorf: Novum Testamentum Graece: p. 833); but, if Jerome possessed manuscript authority for this contention, we no longer possess it. Similarly, an Armenian version of this passage, dating from about the tenth century, tells us that the Master "was writing with his finger on the earth, to declare their sins; and they were seeing their several sins on the stones" (Cf. Barnard: "St. John" Vol. II, p. 719).

However, many commentators contend, with some plausibility, that in the early centuries, stooping and writing on the ground simply symbolized dismissal of the subject in hand, or, sometimes, lack of interest in it. (See Loisy: Quartrième Evangile: p. 546; McGregor: St. John, p. 212 etc.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scroggins Stood on the Stones.

leaped to the tree trunk, and in a wink, was back on the limb.

Florrie's eye moved up and down with great skill and even greater rapidity. Fib hopped in a frenzy of excitement.

"What did you do that for?" he said.

Scroggins breathed himself back to normal, quite deliberately.

"My friends," he said after his customary placidity was about him again like a cape. "I felt as though Scroggins too should be using the Common for doing as well as sitting."

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Does Something Too

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

"Boston Common Sees Work Contest as in Old Times. Spinning, Weaving, Knitting on Historic Spot."—News Item.

ON A sheltered limb of Ulmus Americana (American elm) on Boston Common, Roger P. Scroggins, Florrie (the pigeon), and Fib (the Sparrow) sat together and looked out upon a great throng of people.

"Grandfather's Grandfather was here when they did it first," said Mr. Scroggins, tilting his high hat forward on his nose. Florrie winked with her wink eye. Fib skittered, and fluttered his tail feathers. "Tell us all about it," said Fib. Florrie continued winking.

Scroggins hurrumphed a bit. "I can't tell you all about it," he said finally; "but I can tell you that Grandfather once told me that his Grandfather told him that when the Common was young a large number of people came here and they had spinning wheels and looms. They worked with them and made things."

Fib flew off, after hearing these words, seemingly so bursting full of the Scroggins remarks that he no longer could sit. Scroggins and Florrie stayed and looked. They couldn't see much except people, but there were lots of them and it was fun to be near what was plainly a form of excitement.

Fib flew back in a flurry. "That's what they're doing now," he said.

"What's what they're doing?" said Scroggins.

"Wheels and things," said Fib. "They're working with them."

The three friends did their best to absorb this important piece of news, Florrie by winking, Scroggins by thinking, and Fib by skittering and fluttering.

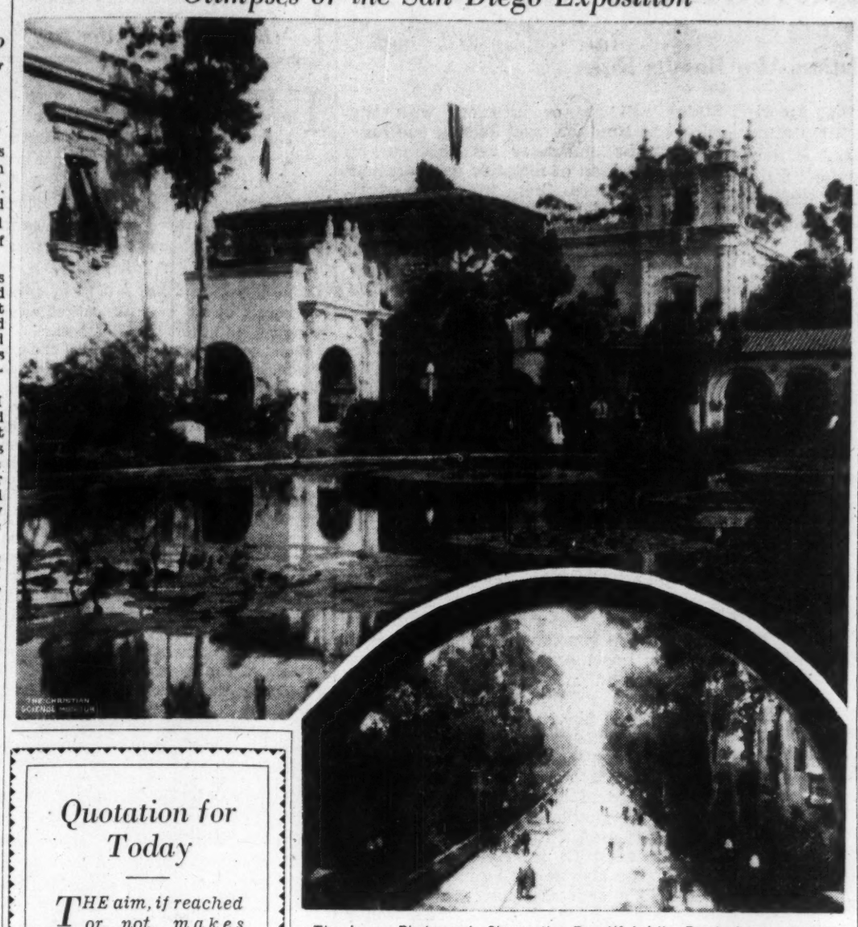
At length Scroggins spoke. "It's better for them than just sitting," he said.

"What do you mean?" said Fib.

Scroggins hurrumphed. "Mostly," he said, "the Common and Garden are places for sitting. It's fine that the Common now is a place for doing." His words seemed to do something to the venerable squirrel, for he sat up straight, pushed his hat back on his head; and after a few moments he went rapidly from the limb of the tree to the ground. He took off his coat and laid aside his high hat and cane.

Then, as his friends watched, he picked up a stone and carried it to a smooth spot near the trunk of the tree. He picked up another and another and put them with the first. He began to move more rapidly. With each move, another stone was added to the pile; and in hardly any time at all, there under the astonished eyes of Florrie and Fib was a neat pile of stones, rising to a sort of little peak at the top. Scroggins put on his coat; and with his hat in one hand and his cane in the other, he climbed to the top of the pile of stones,

Glimpses of the San Diego Exposition



The Large Photograph Shows the Beautiful Lily Pond, Surrounded by Buildings Which Suggest Fairyland. The Monitor Camera Club Is Indebted to Mrs. Emma Easton Newman, of Los Angeles, for This Picture. The View at the Bottom, Submitted by N. W. Willahan, of Los Angeles, Takes Us Along One of the Tree-Lined Promenades—and the Sense of Fairyland Is Still With Us.

Quotation for Today

THE aim, if reached or not, makes great the life.
—R. BROWNING

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Noodles

WHEN I lost my position, and work was difficult to procure, I found it necessary to stay at home and help with the housework. Today I consider it a blessing in disguise, for I have become an efficient housekeeper.

One of my specialties is making tasty and attractive noodles; and one day it occurred to me to find a market for my talents in this direction. So I tried the suburbs, where people who own their homes appreciate a pure and fresh homemade article of food.

No sooner are my noodles made, dried, cut and packed in cellophane bags than they are bought up by my appreciative patrons.

For new customers I always have a few pages of neatly typewritten recipes, giving delicious dishes in which my tasty noodles can be used.

Rose D.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Christian (A. E. W.) — *Kris'-chan* (*i* as in *it*, *a* as in *account*) is preferred by Webster's, the Standard, Wyld, and Hempl. The Oxford, backed by Jones, favors *Kris'-tyan*. The Century prefers *Kris'-tian*. We side with the majority.

Man, matter (R. L.) — The *a* is the plain, old-fashioned short *a* as in *mat, cat, hat, sat*. Those who sound the *a* two-dot or intermediate are unwittingly giving currency to an affectation which has neither custom nor utility to recommend it.

On (R. L.)—This is a background word; and to sound it a long-drawn-out *awn* is not only to experiment with an incorrect pronunciation, but to give disagreeable prominence to a minor word. The *o* is properly sounded short, as in *honest*.

Emphasis (R. L.) — The correspondent writes:

> How long must we listen to such emphasis as: "There *was* light"; ". . . over all, *and* All"; God *is* All"; "God *is* Truth"; "God *is* Love"?

The first is the least offensive of all. There is no excuse for the second. And the "is" in the last three should be stressed only if the words immediately preceding raise a question whether God might be referred to as "All," "Truth," or "Love." "Is," then, would be the strong word—the word which would settle the matter. In all other cases, the names applied to Deity should be strong, and the verb should be subordinated to a link.

A pause at the comma, in the second example, followed by an obscure "and" and a sustained, forceful, and meaningful "All" (befitting the capitalized word), should solve this problem.

The "was" in the first example deserves some prominence at least in Gen. 1:3. The preceding words are: ". . . Let there be light." During the rhetorical pause the listeners may be expected to wonder whether there was or was not a fulfillment of the divine fiat. Therefore "was" is here something more than a background or obscured word. But it should not be shouted.

In Lighter Vein

Conversationally

Officer (to colored driver who has been trying to start his horse): "Don't fret, man—talk to him."

Driver (to horse, by way of opening the conversation): "Ah comes from N'Awleans. Where does you come from?" — *Southern Lumberman.*

Overlooked!

The successful man was lecturing to an admiring audience.

"I must say," he concluded, "that I owe everything to my wife."

"Hey," shouted a tradesman at the back of the hall, "you're not forgetting my bill, are yer?"—*Paddington Gazette and Weekly Register.*

Around the Corner

After tea the commercial traveler began to turn the room upside down.

"What have you lost, dear?" asked his wife.

"I've taken an order today, and I've mislaid the address of my firm!" —*El Paso World News.*

Puzzled

"Dad, didn't you just say I was too small to stay up so late?"

"Yes."

"Well, mummy tells me I'm too big to lie in bed in the morning."

"I Record only the 'Sunny Hours'"

Working for the Future

(Oregon Sunday Journal, Portland)

Monmouth, Ore.

A RECENT reunion at the home of the Misses Maggie and Allie Butler here brought many alumni of Oregon Normal School to celebrate Auld Lang Syne. It was a unique "family" gathering.

For more than 40 years the Misses Butler have annually provided an opportunity for deserving students to work their way through the Normal School by helping with household duties. Altogether 36 young men and 10 young women have secured a higher education in this way at a time when they most needed such a chance to help them forward.

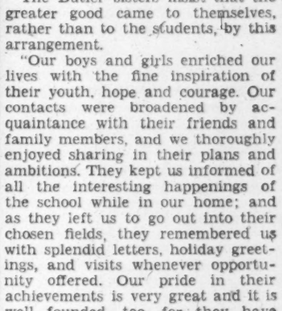
The Butler sisters insist that the greater good came to themselves, rather than to the students, by this arrangement.

"Our boys and girls enriched our lives with the fine inspiration of their youth, hope and courage. Our contacts were broadened by acquaintance with their friends and family members, and we thoroughly enjoyed sharing in their plans and ambitions. They kept us informed of all the interesting happenings of the school while in our home; and as they left us to go out into their chosen fields, they remembered us with splendid letters, holiday greetings, and visits whenever opportunity offered. Our pride in their achievements is very great and it is well founded, too, for they have been gratifyingly successful."

The reunion was a day of visiting, with a basket dinner enjoyed on long tables on the shady lawn. Telegrams and letters were received from others who could not be present. An excerpt from one of the messages received expresses the sentiment of the day:

"Those of us who have made our home with these two noble women cannot be too generous in our thanks to them. They served as mothers during our school days and were constant in their encouragement and faith which helped us to succeed in our various tasks. This simple celebration is but a manifestation of our love for them and a modest expression of appreciation for the important contribution they have made to our happiness and security."

Crossword Puzzle No. 134



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Treats tenderly
6—A species of deer
7—Morindin dye
9—Aromatic ungent
11—Ruled
13—A plant
14—Prefix: down
15—Wing
17—Gives

Down

1—Mapped out
2—Doctor (abbr.)
3—A goat-skin
4—To incline
5—Makes sorrowful
8—Grassy field
10—Anarchist
12—Persia
16—Close by

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Shakespearean

By Hal Phyfe

Philip Merivale, Who Will Appear With Gladys Cooper in "Othello" and "Macbeth" at the Plymouth Beginning Sept. 12.

What's Going On In the Arts

The Water Color and Mr. O'Hara

Goose Rocks Beach, Maine

THE Water Color Gallery at Goose Rocks Beach is a pretty busy place, what with a school and gallery combined.

Several dozen students are enrolled at the school under the tutelage of Eliot O'Hara. The teacher has been generous in dispensing information which he has gained in an active and industrious career as an aquarellist. Mr. O'Hara has occupied himself with experiments in brush-work, color, design and composition. He has traveled far and wide, portraying en route imposing scenes of mountains, trees, buildings. He has never let his work grow routined; no sameness hangs over his displays; no two pictures are alike; no two exhibitions comparable.

Until Sept. 15 there will hang in the gallery a collection of his aquarelles, chosen with a view to demonstrating the fundamentals of water color painting for his students. Mr. O'Hara discloses, aside from the technical range, his particular aptitude for scenic depiction. The choice of subject is generally contingent on some provocative feature of contrast (mountains and lowlands or silhouetted house against the sky); or upon a decorative design (lacy foliage of trees); or upon some imposing architectural structure (a bridge or church). He brings all the devices of water color to bear, employing the smooth and rough wash, the linear interpolations of accent, the sharp contrast, and finally the enrichment of color. That he paints water color and not oil is unmistakable. He understands the office of this special medium, and tries to orientate within its limits.

There is a student's display as well at Goose Rocks Beach, and we may see there and then what can be accomplished under O'Hara tutelage in the speeding weeks of a summer season. Many novices have "caught on" creditably. All show definitely the traces of the O'Hara system. D. A.

Alabama Corrects Governor's Mistake

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 28 (AP) —Granting the request of the administration to rectify "the Governor's mistake" in vetoing the Street anti-sedition bill too late, the Alabama House today passed the Swift bill repealing the law 59 to 18.

The measure now goes to Gov. Bibb Graves for his signature which will remove from the statute books the Street law which prohibits the printed or uttered word advocating the overthrow of the Government by force or subversion.

R. I. Seeks Wider Market As Oyster Season Nears

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28 (AP) —In an effort to recapture the midwestern market from Chesapeake Bay oystermen, 11 Rhode Island oyster growers and dealers have formed a co-operative marketing group said to be the first in the industry with membership of all dealers in the area.

During the past two years, according to Franklin L. Homan, president of the group, southern oyster dealers have made such great inroads that Rhode Island growers "must work together or close up." Sales representatives will be appointed for the Rhode Island growers in principal midwestern cities within a fortnight, and refrigerator cars of oysters will be sent to them, he said.

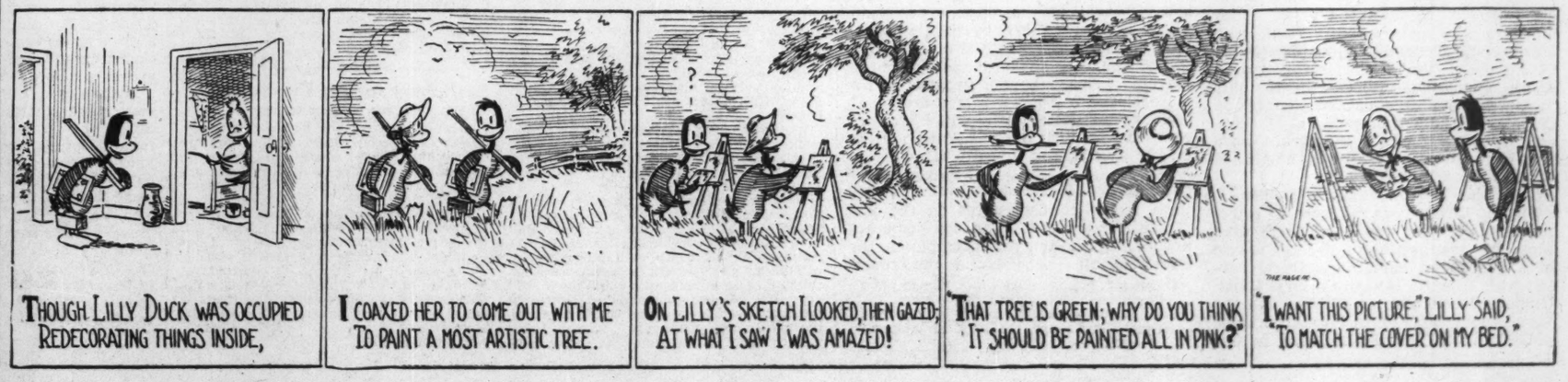
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Cottage on the Shore*

By Le Pelley

WASHED ASHORE
UNABLE TO WEATHER THE STORM, THE FOUR FRIENDS FIND THEMSELVES CAST UPON A STRANGE PART OF THE POINT
I SEE A LIGHT — THERE MUST BE A COTTAGE JUST BEYOND THE BEACH
HURRYING TOWARD THE LITTLE COTTAGE, MR. LANEY AND THE BOYS HOPE TO FIND SHELTER AND A FIRE
BUT LO AND BEHOLD — IF THE COTTAGE DOESN'T BELONG TO JAKE THE FISHERMAN — !
WHO COULD BE VISITING ME IN A STORM LIKE THIS ? CERTAINLY NONE OF MY FAIR WEATHER FRIENDS

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Color Scheme*

By The Hagers


THOUGH LILLY DUCK WAS OCCUPIED REDECORATING THINGS INSIDE,
I COAXED HER TO COME OUT WITH ME TO PAINT A MOST ARTISTIC TREE.
ON LILLY'S SKETCH I LOOKED, THEN GAZED; AT WHAT I SAW I WAS AMAZED!
"THAT TREE IS GREEN; WHY DO YOU THINK IT SHOULD BE PAINTED ALL IN PINK?"
"I WANT THIS PICTURE," LILLY SAID, "TO MATCH THE COVER ON MY BED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Isolation Also Has Its Risks

"NO, SIR," says your everyday American, "the thing for the United States to do is to stay strictly out of European quarrels. We don't want to be drawn into another war." Yet probably the next moment you will hear him breathing fire and fury about the way Mussolini is preparing to march into Ethiopia and declaring, "Somebody ought to tell him where to head in."

Congress shortly before adjourning enacted neutrality legislation prohibiting the export of "arms, ammunition or implements of war" to any belligerents in event of war in any part of the world. Yet the financial page of a New York paper a few days ago carried a story to the effect that large sales are being made to Italy by industries in the United States supplying not actual munitions but oil, gasoline, cotton, foodstuffs, trucks, copper, iron, machine tools, and steel billets suitable for manufacture into shell cases.

In these emotional and commercial manifestations are seen the two major influences which tend to push or pull a nation away from genuine neutrality no matter how passionately it may assert its aversions against embroilment. Consequently it is essential for Americans to examine the neutrality act in order that they may know realistically what degree of insulation it affords against these influences. They should neither undervalue nor overestimate it.

In the first place, it is not to be assumed—though Americans widely have assumed it—that isolation from the world and its responsibilities is of itself an unimpeachable good. There is great merit in attending to one's own business. But in the modern world as in a modern city what affects the safety of one from violence and aggression becomes the logical concern of all. The keeping of the peace becomes a matter not only of public spiritedness but also of enlightened self-interest. Nations can no more escape the moral obligations of the world in which they live than can individuals.

Indeed, one has little right to criticize unless he is willing to do something about it. That something need not necessarily be war, though—let us be frank with ourselves—it will definitely involve the risk of war. The League of Nations Covenant provides several steps of consultation and conciliation before reaching the step of taking economic sanctions against an aggressor. If America wishes to have an effective opinion in world affairs it should surely participate in these preventive consultations, whether a member of the League or not.

If war nevertheless breaks out and the League resolves on embargoes and even blockades against the aggressor, then arises the question whether the United States will aid or interfere with the efforts to smother and quench the hostilities. The neutrality act just passed promises a kind of negative co-operation in that it assures there will be no effort to ship munitions to either party in war. But if the United States is to assert an actual interest in the preservation of peace, which may be the enlightened course in its own protection, its Executive should have authority to apply a selective embargo against only one of the belligerents in accord with an international finding of blame for aggression.

This is where the risk of involvement lies, for a warring nation discriminatively deprived of supplies would be very likely to consider such an embargo an unfriendly act. Let us consider, though, where the other possible courses lead. The United States has found from 1812 to the World War that assertion of neutral trading rights leads straight to involvement in war in defense of freedom of the seas and of loans and sales to belligerents.

Whether the new policy of all-round munitions embargo will result more favorably may be questioned, though there is a better hope. American loans to Italy are prevented by the Johnson Act and Italy is still a war debt defaulter, while Ethiopia has few resources on which to borrow. But sales of materials other than munitions may be made, even on credit; and shipments of cotton and copper, for instance, would be as definitely contraband as the gunpowder and cartridges for which they are the raw material. Furthermore, an arbitrary interference either by Italy or the League with American shipments to a neutral country on grounds the goods might reach a belligerent would start a dispute unless the United States were willing almost to renounce foreign trade entirely.

So there are risks of involvement in war in any course the United States may take—so long as war is permitted to break out in the world. In the long run it is not likely that complete isolation can prove either possible or desirable. If the nation does not elect to take its proper responsibility as a member of the world community, it will notwithstanding be torn either by emotions or trade to violate its own neutrality.

The isolationist neutrality of an all-round embargo may be at present the best that can be done, and is certainly better than free shipment of munitions. Yet we believe that ultimately there will be found to be less military risk and more national honor in keying policy to the furtherance of world peace and justice, to the end that wars may not occur, than in attempting a kind of isolation which is likely to end in going to war to protect the solely material interests of a group of profiteers.

Serb and Croat

THE difficulties within the Yugoslav Cabinet throw into sharp relief a situation which springs from more than maladjustment of racial groups composing the south-Slav kingdom. Nor can the shift of three Cabinet ministers be entirely a result of dictatorship-bred unrest. Yet, with full allowance for the interplay of complex domestic forces, here is another proof that dictatorships cannot permanently solve the problem of unifying a people.

The recent formation of the Stoyadinovitch cabinet was welcomed as an indication of a more liberal policy; it was hoped that free balloting would lay the beginnings of representation for the Croatians, partially disenfranchised under a regime which had taken both support and direction from the Serbian majority. But removal of the political restrictions was accompanied by riots and excesses for which the Croations appear to shoulder major blame. At the same time, however, there is ample evidence that M. Stoyadinovitch was unready if not unwilling to implement his promises of new elections and adequate representation for the Croatian groups.

It is true that he raised the ban which the late King Alexander had placed upon the Bosnian Muslims and the Slovene Clericals. But the manner of the Premier's action, uniting them with his own Serbian Radicals under the banner of a new Yugoslav Radical Union, was accepted as an indication that the Premier intended to form a government bloc which could support his rule without the chances attendant upon a reorientation of the country's representation.

The new government party appears a marriage of convenience, and there is little to show any approach to the fundamental disagreement between the newly fused units of the government group. The Muslims and Slovenes stand definitely for autonomy of the various racial groups within Yugoslavia—differing in this only in degree from the Croations themselves. Conversely, the present policy of M. Stoyadinovitch's Radicals is definitely toward that centralization which was the goal of King Alexander.

Thus the present Premier's problem is subjected to the same variance of interpretation. On the one hand there were those who pictured Alexander in the role of a benevolent monarch, sincerely attempting to unite Roman Catholic Croat, Orthodox Serb, Slovene, Muslim and the various minority groups into a workable political unit. On the other hand he was depicted, especially by the opposition, as a despot who merely sought the re-establishment of Serbian domination.

The actuality lies between the two extremes. But however laudable may be the objective of a unified nation, the present crisis only serves to emphasize that it is a goal that dictatorial methods cannot serve. Repression and force do not stimulate minority loyalty to the state; suppression of political groups serves but to compound the difficulties which suppression seeks to avoid.

While it is far from simple to devise a political system which approaches even theoretical perfection for government of Yugoslavia's complicated racial, religious and linguistic units, this is the course which eventually must be followed. Until it is taken, successive cabinets and pseudo-parliamentary governments can be but temporary solutions of the basic problem.

A Poet of Epigram

THE devotion which Sir William Watson showed to poetry throughout his mature career manifested itself even in the early years of childhood. At the age of seven he composed a hymn, and by nine he had memorized the whole of "Paradise Lost."

To a certain extent this latter fact was significant, for, master as Watson became of the memorable line and resounding phrase, his work always bore strong traces of literary influence. He has been criticized for going to Keats and Shelley, to Wordsworth and Matthew Arnold, rather than to life and experience, for his inspiration. Too often perhaps he preferred art to the heart.

Yet he will be long remembered as a writer who was in the great tradition of English poetry. With Walter Savage Landor, he is probably the greatest English exponent of that type of epigram which is distinguished by high seriousness, of whose brevity wit is not the soul, and of which the ancient Greeks were the supreme writers. Landor perhaps had a more classic quality, a larger degree of lapidary incisiveness, than had Watson. Nevertheless, such lines as Watson wrote on the accession of Edward VII—

> Time and the ocean and some fostering star,
> In high cabal have made us what we are—

have impressed themselves on the national memory; while no contemporary author has written an epigram (in the Greek sense) so successful as the famous

> Forget not, brother singer, that though prose
> Can never be too truthful or too wise,
> Song is not truth nor wisdom, but the rose
> Upon Truth's lips, the light in Wisdom's eyes.

A Polchester Crisis

Book News of the Day

IT DEPENDS considerably upon the reader whether Hugh Walpole is to be labeled a romanticist, a mystic or even a sentimentalist. The truth is, probably, that he is a great deal of the first, something of the second and a little of the third. All three tendencies exhibit themselves in about that proportion in THE INQUISITOR (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $3), fourth in a series of novels about a small cathedral city which the author calls Polchester.

Persons who have read any of the other Polchester novels—"The Cathedral," "Harmer John" and "The Old Ladies"—have been admitted behind the scenes of life that centered in the Cathedral Precincts, The Green, Canon's Yard, ancient Norman's Row with its sixteenth-century houses, the Town sloping down to the Great Rock, below that Seatown, infamous since pirate days, the River Pol and the far thin line of sea and, above all, the dominant bulk of the Cathedral have achieved a geographical reality in the England to which Mr. Walpole's pen has admitted readers of the English language everywhere. Most of them, I believe, have caught from him an appreciation of the majesty of the Cathedral, its history and its personality. For he has contrived to give the building a personality made up of the personalities of those who have served it through many centuries.

* * *

The story of "The Inquisitor" belongs almost to the present moment—to a time when Cathedral life had grown stagnant, when the clergy and town leaders were busy with small concerns, when Seatown below the Rock simmered in slow resentment over unemployment and the seeming ease of those above them. It was a time when anything might happen—when a new mixture of elements might produce the stirring up that the town needed.

The events that led to that crisis were violent. An old usurer whom several persons had reason to wish out of the way suddenly disappeared; his ghost was said to walk the town; a pageant which reconstructed scenes from the history of the Cathedral produced jealousies and provoked the malcontents of Seatown to a riot at the very door of the Cathedral. Two harmless persons were taken off in sudden, mysterious fashion, two others were killed in the riot and in the end the usurer's brother hurled himself from a window in the King Harry Tower to the crowded floor of the nave.

* * *

"I would hold my breath," says Mr. Walpole, "and declare most dangerously that I am not afraid of melodrama. I think that possibly the contemporary English novel is written too frequently in undertones. . . . I do not defend melodrama, nor do I think that these cathedral novels of mine are melodramatic, but their violences are deliberate, and the scenes at the close of this present novel are true history."

No one can say that Mr. Walpole has muted his strings here, but there are undertones which sound sometimes faintly, sometimes clearly, to convey the author's sense of the nearness of powers that demand recognition if men are arrogant, and his belief in the value of even so sinister a being as Stephen Furze, the usurer, who forced the people of Polchester to pause and examine their own hearts and become their own Inquisitors.

W. K. R.

Is This Why Congress Was in No Hurry to Adjourn?

Kilts Discovers New York

KILTS, in New York, became conscious of several things at once. His first walk up Madison Avenue convinced him that he had come to a country where law was paramount. A blue-coated official accosted the master and, in a tongue only barely comprehensible to Kilts, demanded certain articles. The master produced Kilts's lead and clipped it on him.

"But he doesn't really need it," the mistress championed quickly, "he minds ever so well and walks right at heel if his master tells him to."

Kilts's tail wagged in gratitude.

"Doesn't matter, lady, it's a law here that all dogs be on their leashes. Now—where's his muzzle?"

"His—what?" the master gasped.

The officer repeated.

"But he doesn't bite! Kilts—why Kilts is a gentleman."

"Doesn't matter, it's a law here that every dog be muzzled." The policeman took a card from his pocket and scrawled an address on it. "There now, take him along to that shop and get him fixed up. I could fine you, you know, if I had a mind to."

Kilts, the master and the mistress started off. "And don't forget to get a license for him," the officer called after them.

* * *

The next thing Kilts became aware of was the elegant smartness and obvious breeding of the dogs they passed on the avenue. Plucked in the latest fashion, collared in the latest style, they paraded beside their owners with aristocratic mien. The mistress realized this, too, and when the shop was reached left instruction for Kilts's care. Late in the afternoon when the two returned to call for Kilts, he marched from his pen—an Aberdeen in the New York manner. With his sleek coat and new tartan collar, Kilts felt an equal in looks, though never in sophistication to the dogs he might pass on the street.

"Be sporting, Kilts, it's the way things are done here," the master's loved voice was saying as he slipped a leather strap over Kilts's nose.

Bewildered, Kilts looked up at the master and tried to bark, but he could not open his mouth wide enough; alarmed, he sat on his haunches and struggled for a few moments with his front paws on the contraption; then, resigned, he sunk his head on the cool, stone pavement. The gentleness of the big hand's touch, the softness of the mistress's voice might try to explain to Kilts, but nothing could help him understand. Heavy-hearted, he walked down the street a lead's length behind them.

* * *

New York consisted of confusions. Kilts, escorted by his master, might ride in a subway but not on a bus; he might be welcomed into certain hotels and restaurants, to the extent of having an elaborate fuss made of him, and he might be rudely, inexplainably barred from others. He might go for a long and wearying walk without so much as seeing a tree or scenting a blade of grass the entire distance—only endless stone sidewalks and stone walls and buildings. Or he might be bundled into a taxi and in an incredibly short spell of rushing and jouncing and jolting come to the park where—leadless and muzzleless—he could enjoy a few moments of organized play with the mistress while the master kept anxious eyes on the horizon. The park was tempting—with its rocks and trees and grass so welcome to the pads of his feet, but freedom was a morsel of which Kilts now partook but slightly.

He forgot what stairs were. Wherever they went they rose from the ground to untold heights in an elevator. Always there were people entering or leaving who failed to notice the small dog, so Kilts took to crouching close to the mistress, with care tucking his tail safely under him. Sometimes people caught the glance of the beady eyes on them and, nudging each other, would say, "Dog there," and stare and stare; few ever had time to lean over and pet Kilts.

Revolving doors were another step in Kilts's education. The first was nearly disastrous in spite of the caution implied by the master; the second was a nuisance; the third was Kilts's triumph. Leaping ahead, he pushed his nose against the moving surface and merely kept walking and pushing until space opened before him.

* * *

Then, quite suddenly, the decision came to leave New York. At the station tickets were purchased, Kilts was muzzled tightly as a sum was paid for his journey and a tag tied to his collar. In a sharp agony of terror at the noise and clamor around him, he looked up at the master and shivered miserably.

Anxious-eyed and very apologetic, the master and mistress lifted him into the baggage car, patting him the while and fairly shouting their assurance that the journey would not be long. Resignation had become a habit by now, Kilts turned from them to the kindly baggage man who tied him in a safe corner and brought him a bowl of water.

Sinking his head in his paws, Kilts spent the night wide-eyed. Somewhere in the noisy darkness, if he could believe their words, were the master and mistress—but he could not be quite sure.

ELIZABETH YATES

To Fight or Not to Fight

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A duel was a gentleman's way of settling a dispute in the old-fashioned days when chivalry was chivalry.

Why can't the different countries in dispute (if they must fight) select their representative men who helped to cause the dispute—and let them fight it out?

Why should the youth of our country or any other country be called to war, by officials who sit in their snug offices, to fight over disputes or personal grudges they know nothing about or in the least understand?

If there ever was a reason that justified a strike it would be when our fine men refuse to settle a dispute that someone else started.

We have grown as nations in many, many amazing ways, but the human will still displays many barbarous traits.

Not until we can pray, "Our Father, Thy will be done—thy way," and then with patience live the Christlike life long enough for God's way to be revealed to us, are we a civilized people.

For fighting (anything can fight) proves the lack of civilization. It takes courage of the highest order not to lose control of one's self.

GRACE H. AMES

Norfolk, Va.

"Quarreling With One's Job"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Twenty-five years of reading the Monitor has taught the writer to look with assurance to it for justice, wisdom and accuracy in all matters. It was therefore a great surprise and disappointment to find the serious and much-misunderstood problem of labor so misinterpreted in an article entitled, "Quarreling With One's Job," by Mr. Frank L. Perrin.

Without offering justification for the statement, the article says, referring to a Boulder Dam strike, "It is the story of a strike, and the intimation that damage is threatened to Boulder Dam."

What are the facts regarding labor conditions at Boulder Dam, and have they been "almost ideal," as the writer intimates? Out in a particularly forbidding section of the American Desert, which most people find it difficult to pass through, to say nothing of working in, in a temperature that often goes over 120 degrees, thousands of American mechanics and laborers are building one of the world's great structures.

Their work is extremely hazardous and physically hard. And they have not been receiving the prevailing wage rate for similar work in some favored sections. Despite the article's intimations to the contrary, the records at Washington will show that there has been labor trouble almost from the start.

The present strike, according to Associated and United Press reports, is for a wage equal to that paid PWA workers, against a new rule "docking" the workers for time off to eat lunch, and against other practices which the men deem unfair. In the face of these facts, the article intimates that there is no cause for the strike.

The writer then deplores the "unwillingness of union labor members to work for wages lower than those prescribed by union scales," which must mean that the American workingman should be satisfied with whatever an employer chooses to hand him for his labor, allowing the workingman no right to say under what conditions he will sell it. Would such a condition be any better than slavery?

There is no sadder chapter in human history than the story of the ceaseless struggle of the workingman to better his condition and that of his fellows after him. Every inch of progress which labor has made—even from the time of the Solomon Temple job which Mr. Perrin brings up—has been made by the laborers themselves, at their own cost in money and sacrifice. That there has been so much of tragedy, destruction and bloodshed in this effort is a thing for which the opponents of labor's progress must accept their share of responsibility—and certainly this has not been inconsiderable.

W. N. F.

Berkeley, Calif.

Respect for the Constitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently some of the letters from correspondents, especially those dealing with the Constitution, have seemed to me to be dangerously saturated with socialistic doctrine, whether or not the writers thereof are aware of the fact.

To me the Constitution ranks almost as a sacred, inspired writing. I feel that it is the duty of every American to defend it and to resent and rebuke with all the force at his command, any and all of the insidious attempts to detract from and undermine that doctrine as the supreme law of the land, the origin of those attacks to the contrary notwithstanding.

CARL C. CURTIS

Pasadena, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Training for the Public Service

By W. Y. Elliott

Professor of Government, Harvard University

MAYBE it is only because other jobs are so hard to get; maybe it represents a real change of heart or of American ambitions. In either case there is being manifested all over the United States the most extraordinary demand on the part of college youth for training that will help them prepare for government service.

There is, of course, a danger in this sudden rush to get a job with Uncle Sam. In the first place many of these jobs will be temporary, the more temporary the better for the taxpayer. When it becomes evident that even the New Deal can't put every eager patriot on a government pay roll, there is certain to be a reaction among the disappointed. The methods by which political appointments are made will be still more disillusioning to these idealistic young reformers. A wave of revulsion against "politics" in all its forms may follow. But no temporary revulsion is likely to change the new current of interest in public service.

Perhaps an even more serious effect will be felt in the colleges. The idea that a sort of prepublic administrative training should find its way into the university curriculum is already widespread. Preprofessional trainings have become standard parts of many university degrees in liberal arts. Now the pressure of the undergraduates is increasing in all studies connected with public administration—not infrequently to the detriment of the sound cultural values traditionally associated with a liberal education.

* * *

As interesting a straw in this wind as any is the recent announcement by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration of a program of training for public administration. The original intention of the school from its founding had included training for public as well as business administration. Apparently both were intended to be treated as educational aims on a basis of parity. For obvious reasons, however, twenty years of business school history went by without much effort to train for public service. Among other things, the comparative rewards of private service were too great.

Some thirty-five American universities have now announced training programs for the public service of one sort or another. Schools of city planning, of public health, of sanitary engineering, even of public housing seem to be growing up everywhere. The University of Chicago appears to have annexed informally a whole galaxy of sixteen professional organizations of public officials which have headquarters in Chicago.

Harvard University is developing contacts, though less intimately and organically, with regional and national associations including the Public Administration Service, and a proposed Regional Planning Council for New England. Its own Bureau for Street Traffic Research has set the pace for intelligent traffic control not only in this country, but internationally. And its School of City Planning, its Department of Public Health in the Medical School, and its Engineering School serve in collaboration with the Law School, the Business School, and the Departments of Government, Sociology, History, and Economics to provide training for almost any type of specialized administrative post that government requires.

A co-ordinating committee of these branches of the university with Prof. Morris B. Lambie as secretary, attempts to make available in a flexible program the training that the university can offer. Under the new program initiated by the Department of Government through Prof. Carl Joachim Friedrich, a limited number of very attractive fellowships is offered to selected students for a three year graduate period, one year of which will normally be spent "in the field"—that is, in some government or semipublic office for training purposes.

Through this type of program the American universities are trying to face the task of supplying specially equipped men who have some knowledge of the general background of public administration of budgetary and accounting practices, and of administrative law, e. g., as well as of their own fields of special competence. Advisory committees of government officials and men in public life serve for liaison purposes and to criticize the operation of these plans.

* * *

But the most important step in recognizing the need of trained men for our public service has come through the Civil Service Commission. It has now set up a regular annual examination for the post of junior civil service examiner for which only graduates of colleges of recognized standing are allowed to enter. Last year over nine thousand college graduates from every state in the Union went in for this examination and nearly four thousand passed it.

Although only a few hundred direct appointments have been made within the civil service from his list, the register which it affords offers a valuable aid to all the government agencies outside the civil service. Most of all it encourages college men to hope for a means of entry into government service by a regularized and highly competitive channel.

But the training of men in the service is so important that it deserves separate treatment. The primary need therefore, in Lewis Meriam's pithy phrase is "to help young men to grow but not to swell."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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"France Stands in Need of an Ideal"

Drawing by Robert H. Blattner

Reform—or Revolution

By André Tardieu

MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO, AMID JEERS from politicians of the Left and irony from most of those of the Right, I proposed what is now known in France as State Reform. Since then, portions of my program have been appropriated by the Right or the Left—both parties taking good care, however, that nothing should come of it. In September, 1934, M. Gaston Doumergue, who had long been in sympathy with the principles of this program, announced with his usual authority his intention of putting its essential points into practice. Because of this decision his cabinet fell, two months later, a victim of the aggressiveness of the Left and the passivity of the Right. Today, the idea of reform appears on the surface to be becoming more and more remote and forlorn.

Such is the chronology of the subject on which The Christian Science Monitor has asked me to entertain its readers.

State reform, in the full meaning of the term, has three aspects: the political, the economic, and the moral. In my 1933-34 campaign for constitutional reform I only concerned myself with the first, for reasons which will presently be made clear.

What I sought was that each of the three powers —executive, legislative, electoral—which constitute the state be put back into its rightful place by a few simple acts. I wanted:

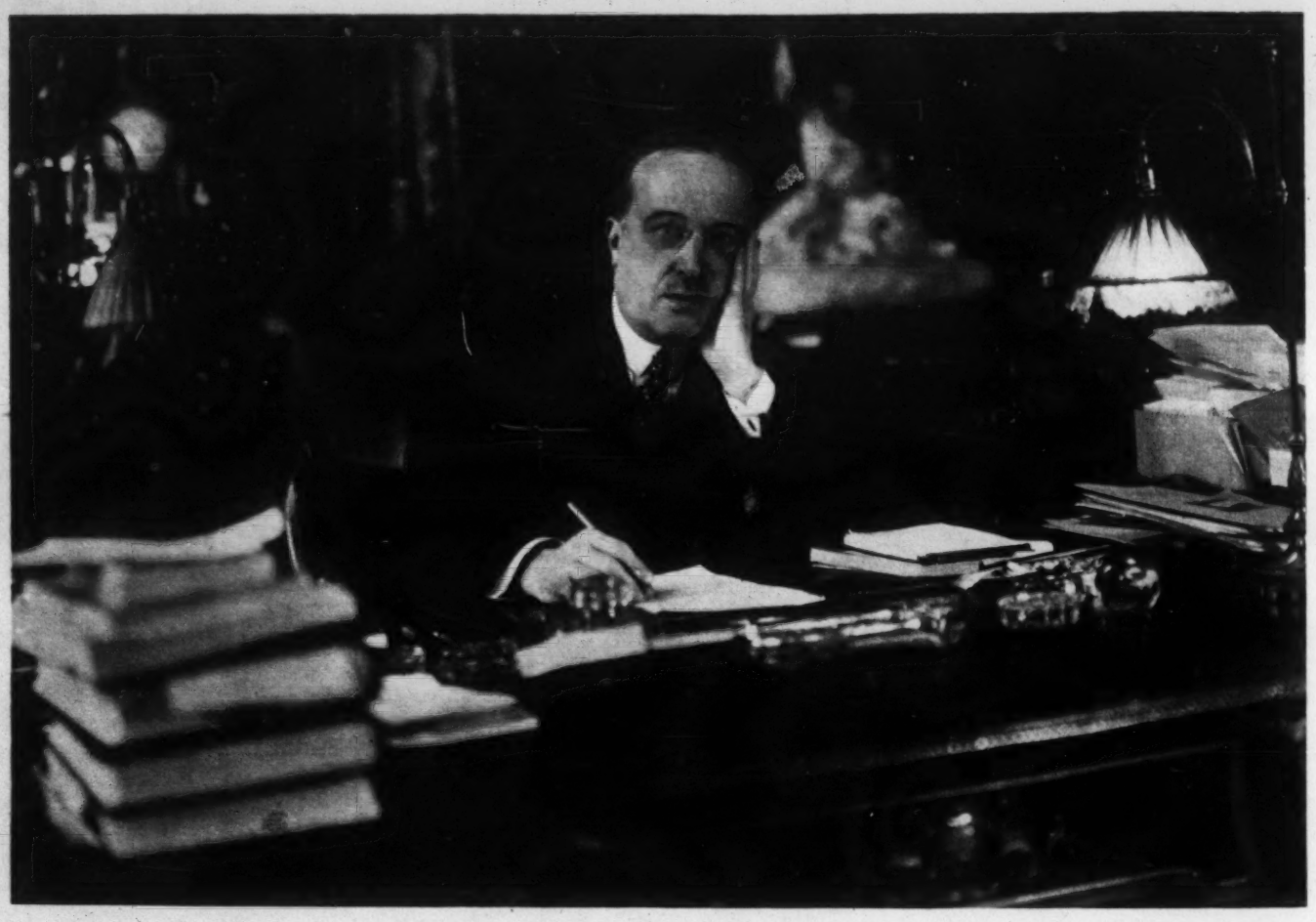
(1) To free the executive from the yoke of the legislative, both in Parliament and in the administrations;

(2) to free the legislative from the tyranny to which it is submitted by the electoral oligarchies and various sorts of "begging orders" in Paris and in the provinces;

(3) to free the electoral body from the slavery in which it is maintained, because of the way in which voting is organized, by irresponsible political and professional committees.

What did I propose in order to attain this goal? Five measures, which in conformity with our Constitution of 1875 were to be submitted to a National Assembly of Revision that would unite the two Houses at Versailles.

First of all, in order to free the executive—that is to say, in France, the "Government," consisting of the Prime Minister and his cabinet—from the tyranny of the legislative—comprising the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate: give the former the right to dissolve the Chamber without having to obtain the consent of the Senate. Next, in order to prevent the deputies from sacrificing the budget to the pecuniary exigencies of their electors, reserve to the Government alone the right to propose expenditures. At the same time, and



M. ANDRÉ TARDIEU, THRICE PREMIER OF FRANCE — Henri Manuel

still to strengthen the executive, prohibit all political activity by the functionaries (government employees), who have in great part become mere electoral agents. Furthermore, to break down the screen which the parliamentary caste and electoral oligarchies have erected between the people and the executive end of government, authorize the latter to consult the country directly, by means of referenda, not only on men but on ideas as well. Finally, in order that the country thus consulted may become a reality and not just a fiction, establish absolute equality of the sexes, whether for the right to vote or for the right to hold office.

* * *

The unity of these five measures is apparent from the fact that all five have been bitterly opposed by the same adversaries. It is obvious also from the very nature of things. Indeed, whether it is a question of insuring ministerial stability (we had 94 governments in France from 1871 to 1914 and 31 from 1918 to 1935); or of liberating the legislative from external pressure, which for the last 63 years has constantly resulted in budgetary deficits; or of putting our house in order through separating functionarism from politics; or of cleaning up suffrage either in its aim or its essence—it is clear that however varied the means employed, they always have the same goal.

The cry of "dangerous adventure" has been raised. But all the measures which I have proposed have been and are in effect in a number of countries. In no country in the world except France is the executive obliged to obtain the permission of one legislative chamber in order to dissolve the other.

Two centuries have elapsed since the British M. P.'s gave up the privilege of proposing expenditures, and more than 50 years have passed since English civil servants were wisely separated from political agitation.

Every state legislature in North America employs the consultative referendum and has done so since the beginning of the nineteenth century, while Switzerland makes even wider use of this method.

As for equality of the sexes, there are 150,000,000 women in the world who have the same political rights as men. Well, then . . . ?

The answer is that the opposition to my program comes from those who believe they have an interest in the maintenance of the present system. Deputies and senators who are not content to control, but insist on the right to administer and govern as well; state functionaries who demand both the permanency of their employment and the right to revolt against the government which employs them; vested interests and organizations, the occult tyrants of national life who abusively attempt to confound their own private welfare with the public good—these are the adversaries of constitutional reform in France.

In this very same way, in feudal days, the great barons, revolting against national discipline, proclaimed themselves the "League for the Public Good." Moreover, analogies between our present system of goverhment and the feudal regime are only too numerous: breach of public pledges in favor of private interests; the transformation of function into possession; the dispersal, and resultant impotence, of central authority. It is to this crumbling authority and impotence which we must put an end if we wish the French state to become once more an orderly unit.

And I am perfectly aware that, once this is done, there would still remain a large economic and moral reform to be accomplished. But in all things, one must begin at the beginning, and I defy anyone to accomplish or even think of accomplishing either of these lengthy tasks so long as he has only the existing political instrument to work with. If this statement be questioned, proofs of its exactness are at hand; one has only to look at the government's efforts, which, although limited to economics, are powerless because of the poor quality of its political instrument.

In a regime impregnated with a pre-Marxian mustiness, including all the vices of capitalism and of planned economy, economic reform must begin by separating the state from some of the functions which do not belong to it and which have been gathered into its hands by electoral demagogy.

* * *

Can anyone believe that such an undertaking could be reconciled with absence of authority and lack of stability? Can anyone think for a moment that the organization of a rational economy, assailing as it must so many private interests and traditions, could be accomplished by a weak executive?

Furthermore, if one should wish—and what is more imperiously necessary?—to reform men's minds as well as material conditions, a stronger governmental authority is still more imperative, for moral reform will not be accomplished in a day.

Founded upon the dried-up residue of eighteenth-century ideas, the educational philosophy of the regime, by its systematic ignorance of metaphysical problems and by the exclusion of everything that comes from Christianity, has led the younger generation to the narrowest kind of egoism. The qualitative element of human life, so strongly accented by Pascal, by Maine de Biran, by Bergson, has disappeared from the curricula, to be replaced by a quantitative sociology which treats men as abstractions. The human motive has vanished, simultaneously with the collective motive.

* * *

This tendency goes hand in hand with the influence of the mechanical civilization of the last 50 years, which has overthrown intellectual and moral values through accustoming men's minds to explain everything by matter. These two trends, which dominate the formation of our public schoolteachers, call for profound modifications. Do not such modifications clearly call for foresight and for action over a long period of time? Does anyone believe that such foresight and such long-term action can be expected from a government whose perspective of life is limited to the current trimester?

Therefore, I conclude that whether the field of economic and moral effort be limited or enlarged, it is necessary first of all to forge anew the political means of effecting this effort. I agree that France stands in need of an economy and an ideal. But before one can give it either of these, one must first restore a head to the French body which at present is governed by its feet.

I have proposed, and I propose now, a minimum program, an immediate one, which does not exhaust the problems of our time, but whose realization must precede all attempts at the solution of this problem.

Between those who accuse me of trying to kill liberty—which has never died from aught but anarchy—and those who reproach me with being too short-sighted and small—when no profound reform, material or spiritual, is possible within the present political framework—I remain unmoved, attached to my idea and faithful to my method.

* * *

It is this method which the Doumergue ministry was planning to apply in its essentials. The fact that his cabinet was for that reason overthrown, by intrigues carried on outside Parliament, shows the violence of these vested interests and political passions which fully intend leaving France as it is. It also reveals the indifference of public sentiment, which let the maneuver be carried through without any effective reaction. No battle was fought on the question between the Right and the Left—words emptied now of all meaning, between which the French political struggle still goes on. The serious part about this setback and the way it was accepted is the deep-rooted depression it denotes in public opinions, judgments and desires.

France has already been through similar experiences. So have other countries. But the awakening finally comes. Let us keep faith in the future!

The task of putting things and people back into their right places, with its prerequisite political condition and its two applications—one material and the other moral—could not possibly be completed by the generation to which I belong. But this generation could—and since it could, it should—have started this task, effecting at least that reform of the Constitution on which it suddenly turned its back in November, 1934.

Waldeck-Rousseau used to say that when one is right, success is only a question of time. But this matter is not one that will remain unaffected by the passing of time. If we wait too long, we run a serious risk: namely, that what we could have accomplished yesterday by legal means, may tomorrow be attempted by somebody or other on an entirely different rhythm. Would this be beneficial to France?

Reform has been rejected and condemned as dictatorship. But who does not see that we are at present subjected to the worst of dictatorships, that which, impersonal and irresponsible, comes from below and is at the service of selfishness, paralyzing legal authority and discrediting the regime?

In France, the state is no longer sustained by the strength of popular sentiment. Before it can regain this force once more, and revive this sustaining sentiment, we must clean it up thoroughly.

Wide World Photos

M. TARDIEU ON THE TRIBUNE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER

Dinosaurs on Request

If You Want a Platybelodon or Some Other Critter Such as Has Never Been Seen, It Will Cheer You to Know That Your Whim Can Be Satisfied

By Janet Mabie

A LITTLE WHILE AGO OFFICIALS at the American Museum of Natural History let it be known that, in the best magicians' manner, they had taken 200 bits of old Baluchitherium bones they found lying around in out-of-the-way corners of the Gobi Desert, Baluchistan and where not, and made themselves a fine Baluchitherium, 17 feet long, 30 feet high, weighing 20,000 pounds, and the like of which roamed the earth 25,000,000 years ago.

We expect that sort of thing of officials in museums, as it is their business to try to make it possible for people to see animals that were both extant and extinct before ever mere people were thought of.

But when two men get together and make a shovel-jawed elephant so fine that the neighborhood firemen keep neglecting their work to look at it, and a woman, mistaking its mechanically induced groans for the real thing, rushes to telephone the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals about it, then it is time to find out something about the two men and their heroic-sized fauna.

* * *

George Messmore and Joseph Damon never intended to make a career of constructing amphibious dinosaurus Brontosauruses, and Triceratops, Pterodactyls and Trilophodons, but their story goes to show that anything can happen in this world, and frequently does.

Joseph Damon wanted to be an artist; there didn't seem to be any way to get to art school but to earn his way, so he got a job in a butcher shop and when he had sequestered enough money to take care of himself on an exceedingly stingy scale, he hopped a cattle train out in Illinois and headed for New York. Something went wrong about his calculations, and when he had entered art school it didn't look as if his money would do the stretching needed, so he got a job as a bellboy in a hotel, to keep going.

George Messmore was anxious to work in the theater, so he came to New York too. Being a good Irishman, Providence watched over him in the form of a job in a Jewish synagogue. Pretty soon he was able to find a job in a theater, and he got to doing odd jobs, lugging properties, doing a bit of scene painting now and then, and so on. Messmore didn't know there was such a person as Damon, and Damon didn't even dream of Messmore.

* * *

It came time for the Hudson and Fulton celebration. The word went out that there was going to be a parade the like of which had never been seen before. Messmore got a job building parade floats. Damon, getting along pretty well with his art study now, was set to work modeling animals to go on some of the floats.

They got together and compared notes about their ambitions and it grew very interesting because each wanted to do something that was a natural complement to what the other wanted to do. So they set up together and decided to see what they could do to build a reputation for themselves as originators of a kind of mechanical animals that would have good entertainment value, in parades or in spectacles at exhibitions or wherever. It was obvious that Damon would "be the art boy, and Messmore would be the mechanical effect boy" for the experience of each was very clear on that point.

They began looking about for jobs to do. The Hudson and Fulton parade had taught them that there is always room for odd and unusual mechanical animals that will make people laugh. It was axiomatic that if you had a mechanical animal which would open its mouth, it would arouse the populace to howls of mirth. A monkey that would stick out its tongue . . . a donkey that would wag its ears and kick . . . a lion that would show its teeth and throw in a growl for good measure were sure-fire.

But they couldn't dispose of such commodities until they made them, and they had to have a place to make them, because it is a highly intricate business, making animals that, as the youngsters say, "look just like real," and you have to have elbow room.

And that brings us to a great warehouselike building over near the river by a scrap of park on Tenth Avenue in New York.

A little corner of it is a correct and beautiful office, a strictly seventeenth century English setting, where the men whom their friends call "The Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon boys"-listen to people who want dragons made, or dinosaurs or nothing more prehistoric than a fine mechanical cow to moo and give milk at the Chicago Fair.

The rest of the big building is a succession of pages straight out of prehistoric history.

The first job they ever got to do was to make an elephant, which they did, for $750. They had so much fun doing it, it seemed as if they ought to pay the man, instead of his paying them. But when a man came along and said calmly that he wanted a dinosaur, and that he was willing to pay $35,000 for it, they decided that fun is fun, but that it is better to get paid for having it if you can.

* * *

They had to scurry around and get the best descriptions available of an animal nobody had ever seen. A dinosaur was found, a little disorganized, but all there, if you hunted hard enough, in Medicine Bow, Wyoming, a while back. The museum people knew all about her, that she was 66 feet 8 inches long, and that her height at the hips was 15 feet 3 inches. So Messmore and Damon set to work to make blueprints of her that they could use as a basis for a clay model. It is no fooling to get the measurements of such a beast not only correct in themselves but sufficiently enlarged so that there will be room inside for the mechanism that makes her live and breathe and have her fearful being, as far as the curiosity-seeking public is concerned.

Well, when they had the clay model, they made her to scale from a plaster die "negative," pressing in her coat of papier-mâché by hand, and stuffing her roomy insides with rattan, put together with springs to be flexible. The amphibious dinosaurus Brontosaurus, of the Jurassic period, was one of the largest creatures that ever roamed the earth. In her period a moist, tropical climate prevailed, a great part of the North American continent was covered by marshes which were little above sea level, and Dino, who was a herbivorous animal, fed on rank water weeds.

She was quite a girl and when she was finished she made a sight to see. Her name was and is Dolores; she had a table inside her body which carried motors and speed reducers to operate the various parts of her body. Her head and neck were controlled by heavy steel tubing working through a series of flexible shafts. Every move could be controlled from one switchboard. The motor and gear caused the flexible part of her tail to lash from side to side; the wheels controlled the twisting of the head; a forward section of rubber tubing caused the spine to telescope into the main beam, and allowed the head and neck to twist, and a joint in the tubing made it possible for the neck to bend sidewise.

One set of machinery raised and lowered the hip joint to give an illusion that Dolores was walking around again; another caused her sides to move as though she were breathing. A small crane carried the weight of her tail

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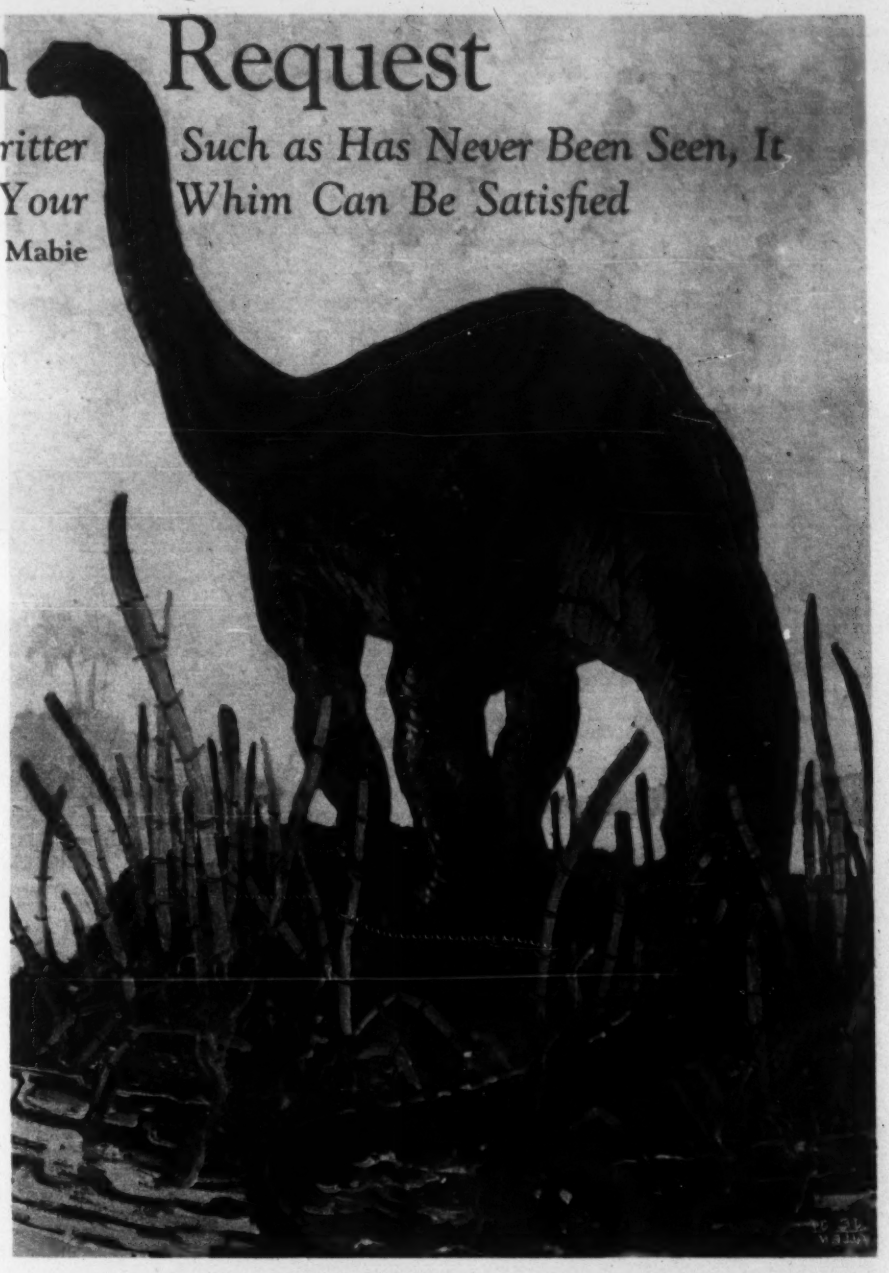

BRONTOSAURUS AT LARGE
Or, at Least, an Artist's Conception of How He Would Look.

Criterion Photocraft Co., N. Y.

A PLAYMATE FOR THE CHILDREN
This Weird-Looking Product of the Machine Age, Operated by Clockwork in His Innards, Will Gallumph About for the Amusement and Edification of a Generation Which Fortunately Does Not Even Believe What It Sees.

Clergymen, Keep Out!

Girard College, Founded by One of Philadelphia's Leading Citizens of Revolutionary Times, Educates Poor Boys and Takes the Bible as Its Guide, but Bans Proponents of Particular Sects

By Mabel F. Knight

THROUGH THIS GATE ONLY LAYMEN MAY PASS
And Beyond Stands the Imposing Founder's Building, Surrounded by Dormitories and Other Structures Forming Girard College.

"ARE YOU A MINISTER?" is the question put to the visitor at Girard College by George W. Barton, lodge keeper who for 17 years has presided over the entrance gates of this school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Even a woman does not escape that portentous query. If the answer is "yes," there is no admittance to this walled miniature city with its 1740 boys and the officials necessary for administering such a large family.

For one big family it is. Although the scholars are fed, clothed and taught by the institution, Stephen Girard, the founder, had it clearly understood that no distinctive dress ever should be worn by the "poor male white orphan children" for whom the school was established.

* * *

From that question concerning one's theological propensities anything might be expected, from free thinkers to a communistic group. Even Daniel Webster, misled by the terms of Girard's will, which forbade any clergyman of any sect whatsoever to enter Girard College, sought in vain to have the will broken. The Supreme Court of the United States upheld it, as Girard gave this most lucid explanation for his seemingly nonreligious request:

"In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person, but as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion among them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans who are to derive advantage from this bequest (Girard College) free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce: my desire is, that all the instructors in the college shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality, so that on their entrance into active life they may from inclination and habit evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer."

The fact that the very first book brought to the college was the Bible, the fountain head of the teachings at Girard, and that no meal is eaten without grace being said by one of the boys, and that there is daily chapel, with Scripture reading, prayer and singing, proves it is what Stephen Girard wished it to be: nonsectarian but religious. Only, instead of ministers to deliver the sermons, laymen are called on for that service: judges, business and professional men of the city who are proud to serve in that capacity, for are not the "Mayor, the aldermen and the citizens of Philadelphia and their successors," the trustees of Girard College by the terms of Girard's will!

Even a Girard graduate who has become a clergyman cannot enter those forbidden portals when he returns for a class reunion but must wait at the lodge as his classmates come to chat with him and bring him his luncheon, just as the president, Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, once remarked smilingly to the writer that he was on his way to the lodge where a clergyman was waiting to see him.

Let no stranger think that he can surreptitiously gain admission, for the 41 acres of this self-sufficient community are enclosed by a high stone wall, which Girard said must be 10 feet high, at least 14 inches thick, capped with marble and guarded with irons on the top. Perhaps Girard thought some minister might be tempted to climb up and down into this prohibited Eden.

But supposing the coast is clear and the entrance is made, the completeness of the whole as to buildings and grounds is noted. "No frills," as Stephen Girard stipulated, and so Founder's, the first building to be erected, was constructed in simple Grecian style, as an example for the other buildings that were to follow.

* * *

Durability, homelikeness and tranquillity are three qualities noted as one walks in the grounds, for Girard specified that the buildings, now 30 in number, "should be of sound material and built in a permanent fashion avoiding needless ornament." They are buildings that intensify the wholesome life led at Girard.

As much care went into the selection of the students as in the construction of the buildings. Girard College really isn't a college in the accepted sense of the word, as it consists only of a junior school, a middle school and a high school. At first the school was an "institution for the care of poor male white orphans," but, later on, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that an orphan under the terms of the will was a boy who had lost his father. Because Girard loved the old part of the city, the boys born between the Delaware and the Schuylkill Rivers in Philadelphia have the first claims of admission. Next to be considered are those born in Pennsylvania outside the old city. Then come the boys born in New York and New Orleans, the former being the first port on the continent of North America where Girard arrived, and the latter the first port where he traded as master and part owner of a vessel and cargo.

* * *

Boys may come to Girard when only 6 years old and stay until 18, and the curriculum they follow is such that after graduation they are able to support themselves. During the last two years a boy must select specialized work either in mechanical instruction or in commercial studies, not only theorizing in them but practicing them right at college. The printing needed at Girard is done by the students, as well as much of the construction, repair work and the electrical installation, for Girard was one of the first trade schools in the country. The boy who graduates before he is 18 can take a postgraduate course to round out his technical or semiprofessional training along technical lines, and every boy is well grounded in "reading, writing and grammar," according to the founder's wish. Most important of all—Dr. Herrick, who has been president of Girard since 1910, sees to it that a home atmosphere is created, character developed and ideals formed.

They are normal, happy boys the visitor sees. They love those grounds and take care of them, grounds large enough for baseball fields, a swimming pool and gymnasium and a large playground, for 41 acres is almost a little village.

For a more serious purpose there is the new library, with the inscription above its doors: "Here is the history of

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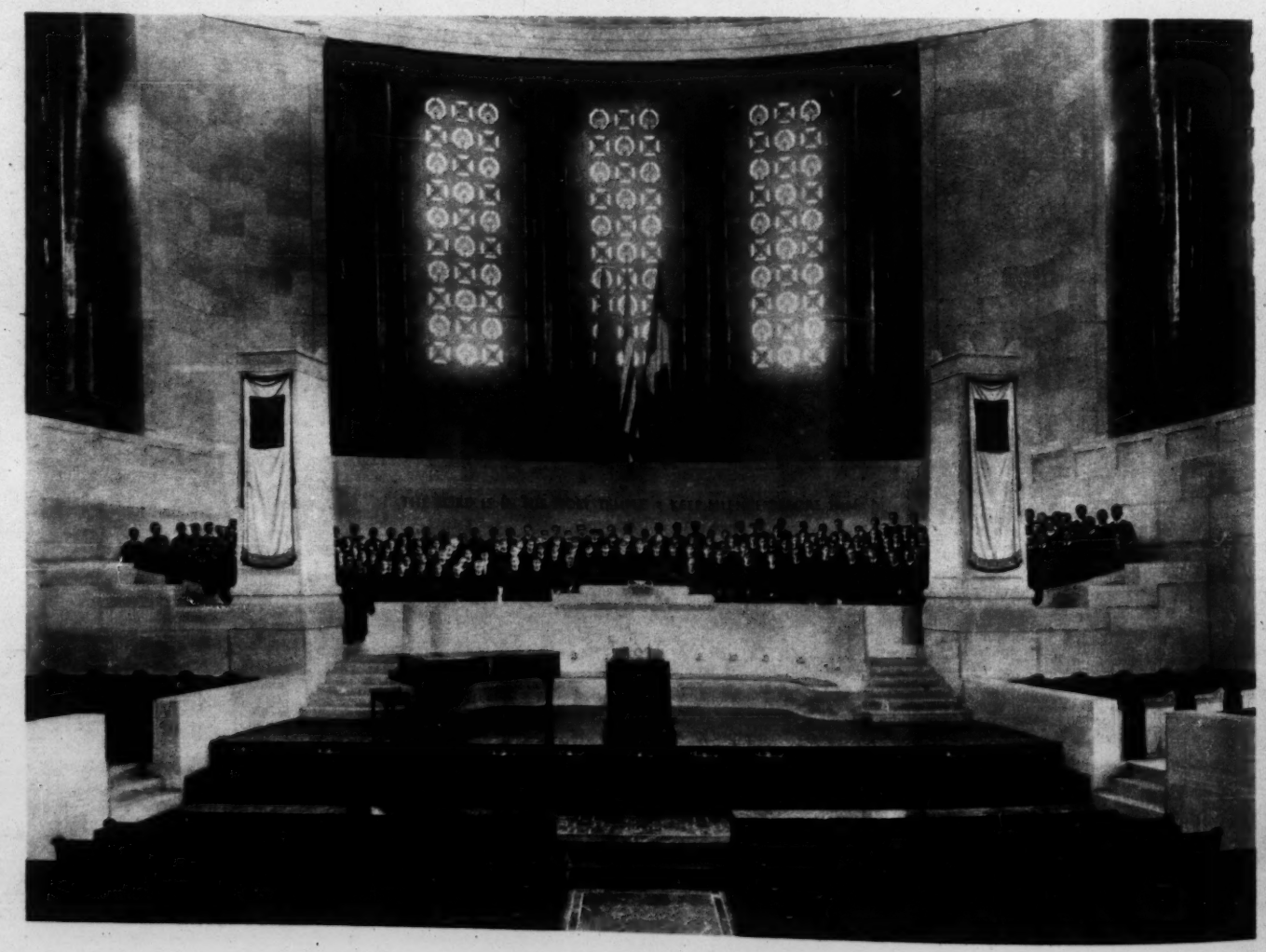

INSIDE THE GIRARD COLLEGE CHAPEL
The Student Chorus Fills This Auditorium With the Notes of Song.

Ade, Philadelphia

"Guilty of Friendship"

"Jim" Preston, Counselor to Two Generations of Washington Correspondents, Is Serving the Press Again in the New Archives Building After an Interlude as Senate Librarian

By Julia Chandler

THREE YEARS AGO SOMETHING HAPPENED on the floor of the United States Senate that had never happened there before, and probably never will happen there again.

That something was the "impeachment" of James D. Preston, who, during his 35 years as superintendent of the Senate Press Galleries, had rendered the newspapers of America, their editors, and their Washington correspondents a great service.

Their "Jim" was now abandoning them to become Senate Librarian, so the 365 correspondents constituting the membership of the galleries startled the august legislative body by asking permission to "try" him in the historic Senate chamber, the scene of genuine impeachments in bygone days.

* * *

That was three years ago. About two weeks ago Mr. Preston resigned as Senate Librarian to resume relations with the nation's press in the Government's new Archives Building. There he is now installed, handling queries from the press, and giving particular attention to requests for information coming from magazines and to other inquiries requiring special research. In this new job he can put to good use his rich experience in the Press Galleries, as well as his subsequent work in the Senate library. And the press, which had so deeply regretted seeing him depart from their own particular Galleries, welcomed him most cordially to his new post.

When "Jim" Preston left the Press Galleries his mock impeachment was conducted by J. Fred Essary of the Baltimore Sun. As president of the Court of Impeachment, he directed proceedings with a high hand, himself seated in the Vice-President's chair. Jay G. Hayden of the Detroit News served as Court Crier, opening the amazing session with:

"Oyez, O no, O Yeah? Way for the honorable court—such as it is! Know all men by these presents that the Press Galleries of the Seventy-second Congress are hereby convened into a Court of Impeachment to try for high crime and misdemeanors one, James D. Preston, on several counts, and no-accounts."

* * *

The lanky figure of the accused was dragged in by a couple of "huskies," and Preston was arraigned before the Vice-President's desk, where he stood with an ear-to-ear grin wreathing his face as Byron Price of the Associated Press explained to the hilarious assembly what it was all about. Said Mr. Price:

"This case, your Honor, had its beginning nearly 35 years ago, when the accused became Superintendent of the Press Galleries. At that time every correspondent talked loudly, wore whiskers and sported a high hat. It was clearly understood Preston would remain Superintendent of the Press Galleries for a hundred years—it was in the contract. A generation of newspapermen was raised in that hope. Now, your Honor, after having introduced into the Galleries the reforms of a clean shave; having got correspondents out of high hats into high gear, he quits us cold."

Henry Hyde of the Baltimore Evening Sun served as counsel for the prosecution. Lewis Wood of the New York Times protested mightily against his appointment to defend the accused. The entire membership of the Galleries acted as jury.

In sonorous tones Hyde thus described Preston's treason:

"First: He has left the service of the press to enter that of the Senate, thereby revealing a complete collapse of morality, and descent to depths hitherto undreamed of.

"Second: He has removed the sunshine of his smile from the Press Galleries to the dusty archives of the Senate Library, where the sun has never shone before, and where his presence will mean the introduction of efficiency in violation of every rule of the United States Senate.

"Third: His departure denies to young reporters the inspiration of his instruction, and to aging correspondents the solace they once knew of shouting, 'Preston, why haven't you got a copy of this bill—even if it hasn't been printed?'

"Fourth: For nearly 35 years he has set an example of devoted service, giving him a place in the esteem of American newspapers above that of their own correspondents, which is nothing short of Socialism, Communism and red radicalism.

"Your Honor, I ask that a sentence of guilty be pronounced upon this man."

Amid vociferous applause a verdict of guilty was returned, and Fred Essary condemned the prisoner before the bar to the following punishment:

"James D. Preston," said Mr. Essary, "you are found guilty of devotion, friendship and service beyond the average known among your fellow men. You have stolen our affection, for lo, these many years. We have leaned on you as upon a rock to strengthen, and a staff to guide. We are, therefore, men left without adequate means of requiting you.

"You are found guilty of deserving more than we can give you, and the best life can offer. Don't think we shall lose track of you as you hide among the volumes of the Senate Library. Our remembrance of you is written in characters more enduring than the ink of those ancient records. As long as your life shall last, if you seek friendship, those of us who will accord it are legion. In short, you are guilty of having earned our profound, lasting and constant regard."

Whereupon the "prisoner" was presented with a very beautiful silver service, and a cash token of $1700, but was given no opportunity to answer the charges preferred against him, or to comment on the verdict of the jury. This was doubtless "Jim's" salvation at the moment, for the man who had witnessed so many stirring scenes in this same Senate chamber through 35 years had lived through none which had so profoundly moved him as this scene in which he was now the central figure.

Fumblingly he stuck the check he had received into his waistcoat pocket; swallowed hard, and more or less stumbled out of the Senate Chamber to assume guardianship of myriads of rare, historic documents, and 325,000 books up among the rafters of the United States Capitol, where he began to serve as Senate Librarian with all the efficiency predicted at that unique "trial" conducted by his host of newspaper friends and colleagues.

* * *

While "Jim" Preston's farcical "impeachment" on the floor of the Senate was an amusing prank of the most distinguished members of the American press, it was none the less expressive of the tremendous debt they all realized they owed this modest and genial man who is another of the unsung employees of the United States Government who have rendered long, unselfed, far-reaching and invaluable service—nearly 39 years of service.

For 35 years Mr. Preston, in charge of the Senate Press Galleries, discharged duties and bore a burden known by few outside the newspaper world. As Superintendent of the Galleries it was his job to supply all necessary information to the network of American newspapers through their Washington correspondents. To them he had to report all meetings and the subjects of their hearings. He had to keep them informed of the status of all measures before the Senate; of steps of progress throughout the day; what appointments had been sent up by the President; what members of the Senate were to make set speeches; the time they were to be made, and whether or not said speeches had been prepared for the press. Preston had to know what newspapers and what writers had been approved for listing in the Congressional Directory; what public documents had been issued that the newspapermen ought to see; where to reach every member of the press at a moment's notice, and reach them that quickly in case of need.

While the Superintendent of the Senate Press Galleries performed a thousand and one such routine duties it was but the beginning of his job, for wherever Washington correspondents went Preston had to be. It was, in fact, his business to plan weeks, and even months, ahead for any and all events all over the country which might attract the attention or demand the presence of newspaper men and women. His was the duty of arranging the press seats and facilities at all national conventions. Months in advance of such important events he began negotiations with local committees for adequate convention hall, hotel, railroad and telegraph accommodations. "Jim" made personal trips to scores of cities during the years of his service to the Press Galleries to arrange and make sure of the proper comfort of the newspapermen, and so efficient was he that it was rare for the machinery he set up to slip so much as a single cog.

When James D. Preston was given charge of the Senate Press Galleries in 1897 he came to it in natural evolution, for he is a Washingtonian by birth:

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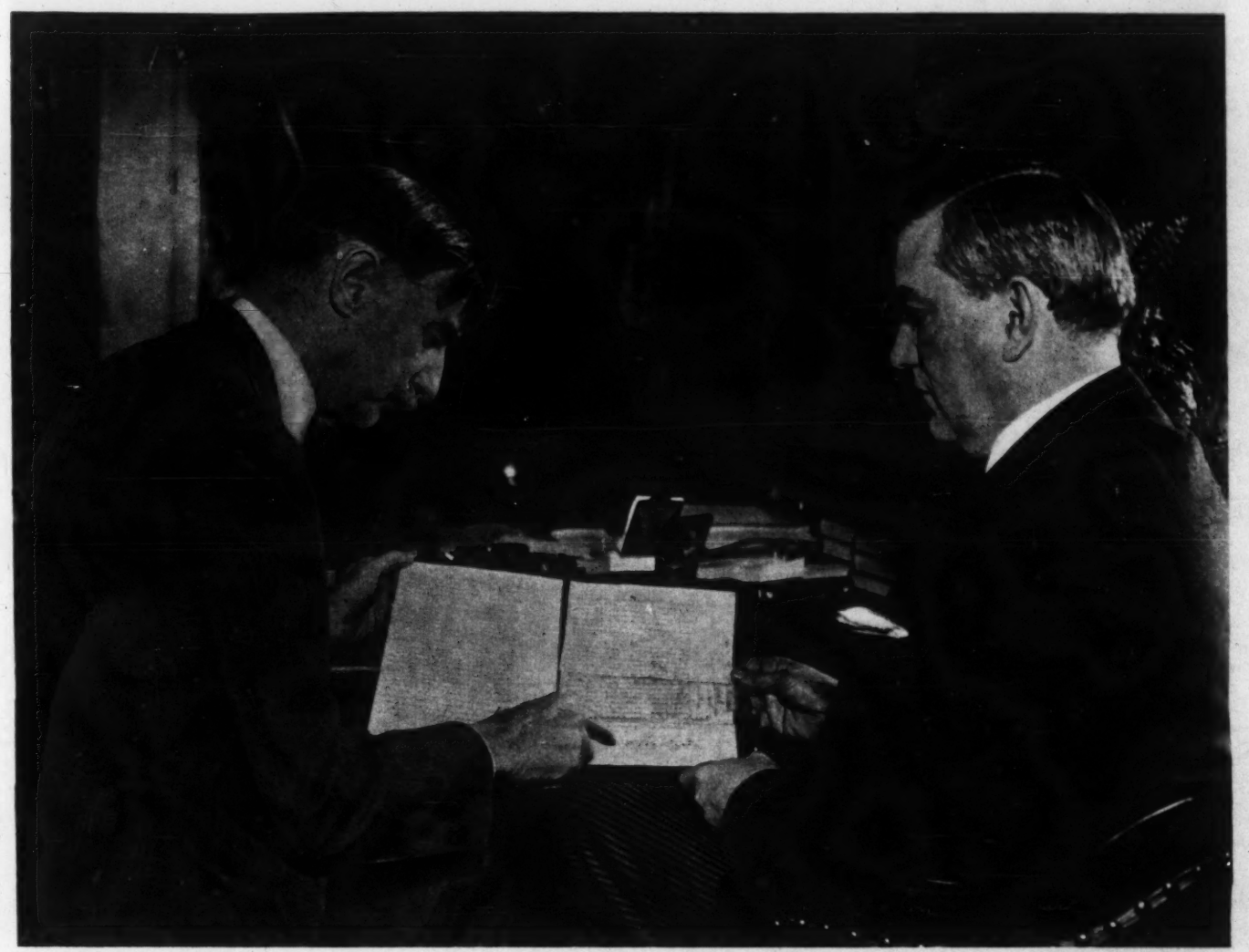

Wide World Photos

MR. PRESTON EXHIBITS A RARE DOCUMENT

Seated at the Left, He Is Showing Edwin A. Halsey, Secretary of the Senate, the Original Hand Written Copy of George Washington's First Inaugural Address, Signed by the First President, Which He Discovered Among Old Papers Filed Away and Forgotten.

John Bull at the Bridge

Like Horatius, He Now Guards Those Structures Which Span the Gap Between Ancient and Modern Times

By Alan Ivimey

Humphrey and Vera Joel

MARLOW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES

THERE'S INSPIRATION IN A bridge—or there ought to be—and the vigor in the conception of a big modern bridge, such as industry and transport thrust across their own or nature's landscape, is at least stimulating.

So long as it keeps to the grand scale, engineering usually seems to produce noble results nowadays. The contours of a Boulder Dam or the silhouette of a Sydney Harbor bridge are irresistibly effective. But in England now a new "bridge problem" is arising.

Not only the English, but their visitors like to remember the past mainly by its more gracious survivals in brick and stone, and history happens to have written some of her most exciting pages on and around the not-too-frequent crossings of our rivers. But now the increasing needs of twentieth-century transport have begun to threaten some of our old bridges very seriously.

These old links between district and district naturally stand on main traffic routes; indeed, they have largely governed such routes and I suppose a town has more often grown up in England because of a bridge, than a bridge because of a town. Thus the present problem in many places is either a by-pass road and a new bridge, or else the widening or rebuilding—in any case the transformation—of the old bridge.

* * *

So Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, has circularized highway authorities throughout the country, calling attention to the urgency of insuring that the new bridges should be worthy of their predecessors. After all, we expect nowadays that a building shall not only satisfy the people who use it but also the citizen who has got to look at it in the street.

In the old days, before the accustomed pace of things was incredibly accelerated by the coming of the machine and the development of architecture got jolted off the rails of tradition, it seems they had not discovered how to build ugly things. Designers were too simple and too single-minded to produce the falsities and pretensions and pomposities of the industrial revolution. Also, the materials they used, wood, brick and stone, could not help blending with their surroundings.

Under the Government's five-year plan of road reconstruction, a great many bridges are due for alterations and the Minister asks local authorities to get the habit of consulting the Royal Fine Arts Commission, a body ready and competent to suggest and help in the problems of design, and free of charge, too.

Unfortunately, it has often been just these same local authorities who have been least appreciative of local charms and have sacrificed them to "progress" only to find, when it was too late, that at least a compromise between old and new would have been preferable. Take the case of Bridgwater, for instance.

This nice little Somerset town used to have a fine old bridge across the turbid, tidal waters of the Parrett; probably the same bridge over which Monmouth led his troops to the last pitched battle fought on English soil. A considerable body of tourists visits the town each summer because of its associations with history, and no feature of an old town shows up better than an ancient bridge.

But it was torn down for the sake of a drab, Victorian affair, with no pretensions to anything but solidity. What a pity not to have left the old bridge fulfilling the purpose for which it was designed, that of carrying local market traffic, and erecting the new structure either alongside or upon a new and wider route into the town, so that through traffic could avoid "bottlenecks" in the middle. As one of the inhabitants pointed out to me, the old bridge would have been most useful for the driving of sheep and cattle. It could have supported generations of such traffic, however unsuitable it may have been to motor vehicles. As it is, the flocks and herds have to compete with motorcoach and lorry, to the annoyance and confusion of all concerned.

Wareham, in the Thomas Hardy country, also had an ancient bridge, and every year many artists used to come and paint it, to the no small profit of the town. But it was found unsuited to motorcoaches—the occupants of which never saw the bridge anyway—so it was smashed down and replaced. The motorcoaches now go through Wareham faster than ever and the artists go elsewhere. So Wareham, key to Purbeck Isle and still defended by its two rivers and its unique earth ramparts, has lost one of its chief attractions.

We cannot afford to be so prodigal of this kind of wealth. Such things as Wareham Bridge are irreplaceable.

Where else can you better appreciate the very pith and core of the English scene than from such a bridge? But first of all, if possible, you should walk a little way down the bank to get a view of the whole thing. Then come back and stand upon it.

You will have noticed that it is quintessentially English, this typical bridge of ours, because, though originally artificial, it has stood in its place so long as to have become part of the "nature" of the surroundings: and, withal, it has a certain inescapable domesticity about it. Then you will come to see that, though much like a number of other bridges, it has enough individuality to be readily distinguishable. Lastly, it probably shows some traces of compromise somewhere. It has perhaps been widened on one side and not on the other, or its stonework has been patched with brick; quite likely it has wild flowers growing in a crevice or two with some ferns, and it has been built partly by mathematics but mostly by eye, that is, by tradition and experience.

And then you go and lean over the parapet and gaze down into the brown water and watch how the fishes hang in the current, and their swift, accurate movements. Probably there will be four or five white ducks navigating the width of the stream or else gathered close to the sedges and making, some of them, those succulent mud noises which it seems right for ducks to make.

* * *

I find the individualities of bridges linger in thought like the individualities of friends.

There is the bridge at Godstow, for instance, which is faced with stone but has mellow red brickwork on the under sides of its arches. On a June afternoon the young Thames, going under these arches, dapples them with a lovely pattern of moving sunflecks like the scales of some paradisal serpent moved by contented breathing.

Then there is the Devil's Bridge across the Lune, near Kirby Lonsdale, a lovely, high arc of stone with that color I like to call north-gray. I think the folk who named it are wrong about the architect, for our Anglo-Saxon forefathers had a way of attributing anything beyond their own limited building powers, such as a paved road or a bridge, to Thor or Odin. When heathenism was officially abolished such names were no longer respectable and "devil" was substituted. The real builders, in this case, were of course the vanished engineers of the Romano-British civilization, whose less permanent traces had been pretty thoroughly obliterated by the new invaders. This bridge, by the way, shows the perfect modern compromise. It has been left untouched, while a new concrete bridge has been built beside it. The new gives a better view of the old than was ever possible before.

Whether the Devil's Bridge is of Roman origin I do not know, but the bridge over the Dee at Corwen almost certainly is. You can see how each arch differs slightly from its fellows, the whole thing having been built by a sort of rough but very efficient rule-of-thumb method.

Then there is New Bridge, perhaps the oldest Thames bridge (but it was

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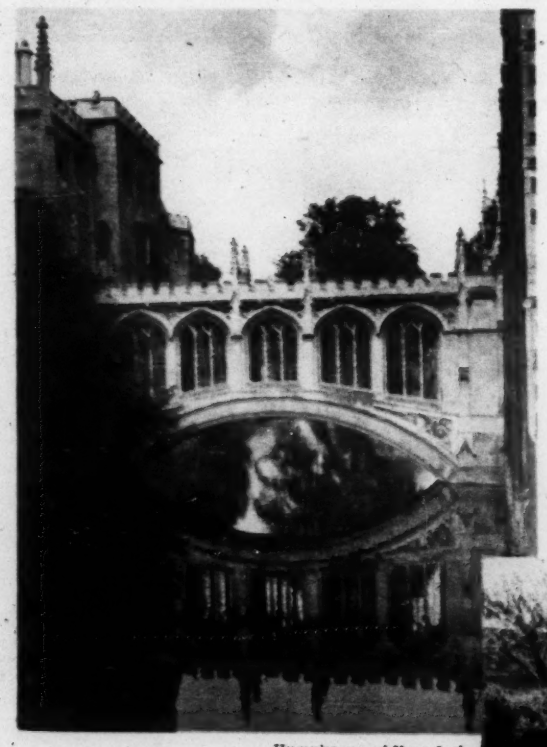
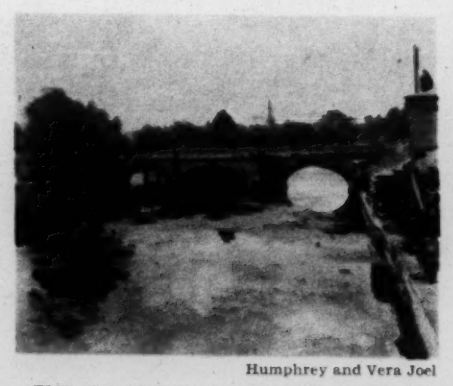


Humphrey and Vera Joel

BRIDGE OF SIGHS, CAMBRIDGE

W. A. Potts

BRIDGE O'BALGIE, GLEN LYON, SCOTLAND



Humphrey and Vera Joel

THE OLD BRIDGE AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON

Humphrey and Vera Joel

THE BRIDGE AT WITHYPOOL ON THE EDGE OF EXMOOR

Illustrations by W. J. Heffron

The World Situation

By Maribob

I AM A STAY-AT-HOME. Except for a period of military service, I have never been outside my own little island, and except for an annual holiday I rarely go outside my own county. So you are justified in asking, what can he know about the world situation? My answer is, I know a little about it because I am a little of it. I am the first ring that is made on the duckpond when a stone is thrown in. The rings spread and spread and spread. As they gain in size they lose in precision; as their scope increases so their intensity decreases, but they all emanated from one spot.

The same stone that was responsible for the inside ring was responsible for the outside one. Even so, every single thing that happens nationally or internationally originated, perhaps remotely, in one man's thinking, yes, ONE man's thinking, and then spread like the rings on the pond; preparing a trend of thought that presently acts or reacts along prescribed lines and so makes a "situation." A whole population does not think the same thought simultaneously any more than the fifth ring on the water suddenly comes into being of its own volition.

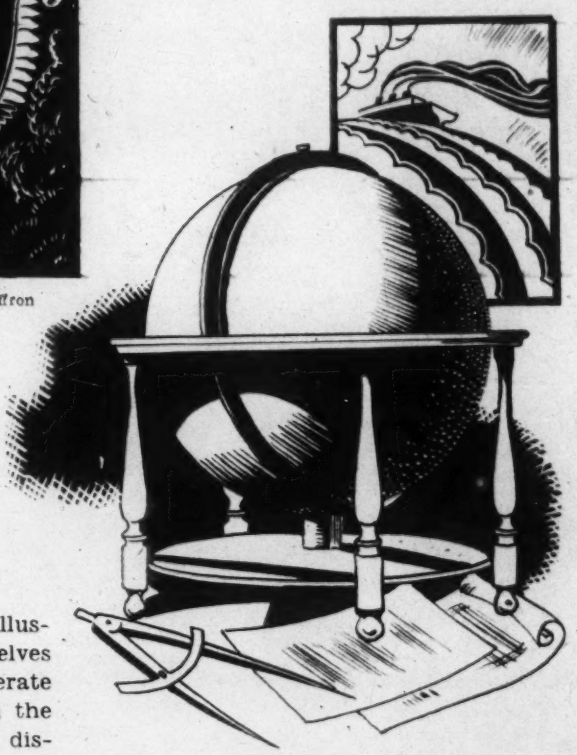
So by this argument I find I am able to understand the world situation because it all began and is sustained in the thinking of individual human beings like myself. So also do I find I am a world power, because I am going to throw my stone into the water and start some rings going! Here it is, plop!—To cure the world's evil, good must be invoked and employed.

Such statements sound well, but they are so idealistic that they may appear impractical. Yet this statement is actually so practical that it is used every day and in every walk of life, for it is nothing more or less than the Rule of Opposites. To illustrate:—We light a fire to protect ourselves from cold, we take a holiday to recuperate after the wear of work, we switch on the light to eliminate darkness, gloom is dispelled by joy and despair by hope—do we not always turn to opposites in order to escape from troubles?

It may be objected that the material opposites do not afford complete protection or care, and this is true, but would you make a hole to mend a leak or pour in water to cure a flood? Then apply your conviction to your mode of living, that is, to your treatment of friends, neighbors, rivals and maybe enemies, to fellow citizens and foreigners—in short, to the world situation. Would you oppose suspicion with suspicion, fear with fear, hate with hate? Will you ever cure dishonesty by being dishonest, appease anger by being angry, stop war by fighting, or prevent crime by stealing? Is it not clear that the rule of opposites must be brought into operation?

And now, in case you are saying that I have gently slipped off the practical onto the theoretical, that instead of dealing with things I am dealing with thoughts and feelings only, let me ask you what you would be without these thoughts and feelings. You would not exist except as inanimate matter, mere avoirdupois! Of what use, help or danger would you be if you thought nothing and felt nothing? The fact is YOU ARE YOUR THOUGHTS, and the world situation is the world thought, and if it is a bad situation it is because the thought is bad, and the cure is its opposite, good or right thought. It is conceded that all depends upon thinking, and all success upon thinking the right sort of thoughts; the next step is to discover these true things to think about, and I suggest that the teaching in the Bible offers a remedy for every ill. Nineteen centuries ago Jesus of Nazareth taught the rule of opposites, and for nineteen centuries we have been steadily ignoring it or gently dismissing it as applicable only to a bygone age, to a foreign country or a nonindustrialized population. We have actually been trying to make Christian teaching conform to the existing warped and wabbly world conditions of business and conduct, and such importance have they assumed that if there is any divergence, it is the Christian teaching that is dubbed out of date!

Shall we consider the words of Jesus as recorded in Matt. 5:44—"But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." It is so easy to love our friends: it is so easy to do good to those who do good to us: it is so easy that there is comparatively little merit in doing it except in that it avoids rank ingratitude. But do we love



the man who was instrumental in getting us out of our job? Do we seek the opportunity to give business to the man who diverted it from us by false representation? Do we bless the nation which is overproducing, underselling, increasing and encroaching? No! and we probably don't want to, don't see the sense or need for doing so, and don't intend to. And why? Because it demands of us more than we are willing to give. It asks us to let go self-pride, self-importance, self-justification. It requires a self-conflict in which the world does not proclaim us national heroes, in which we are not fêted and honored and put on the list for posterity to learn about, and in which the stakes are not financial mountains.

I am convinced of the absolute necessity for individual reformation as the only real solution to the world's problems, and if our own mite of self-reform appears too minute to have any influence whatever over such immensity, let us be cheered by these wise words (Monitor Scrapbook, Jan. 10), "Rome was not built in a day but someone must have started it in a day." Likewise one man's right thinking will not solve the world's problems, but it will begin to solve them. So if it is our earnest wish that the world should be a better place, it is in ourselves, in our own thinking and living, that we must begin the work, and I maintain that the basic teaching of the Bible forms the only sure foundation on which can be built anything good and lasting.

Wheat Vers

With the West Demanding "Bread for All!" and th Revealed a Difference in the Way of Life

By Sydney Greenb

R. I. Nesmith and Associates, N. Y.

WHEAT READY FOR THE THRESHER

THE WORLD WAR was won on wheat. Wheat has ruled mankind for 4600 years. It is mentioned eight times in the Bible; rice not even once. The encyclopedia gives a column and a quarter to rice; 12 full pages to wheat. Yet the "staff of life" is as nothing to more than a billion persons, for, against the 4,502,000,000 bushels of wheat consumed annually, there are 6,033,000,000 bushels of rice consumed. More than half of the 2,000,000,000 human beings on earth depend on rice for their main source of food.

This is not a mere "Believe It or Not" item. It is a great factor in world politics. These two basic elements of diet are behind two great forces of civilization. Dependence on wheat alone might set East and West struggling for survival; but with half the world living on wheat and half on rice, an equilibrium may be maintained.

Fundamentally, the two grains represent two distinctly different types of civilization. The whole life processes involved in raising these two crops are vastly different. Rice grows in the tropics; wheat in the temperate zone. Rice paddy fields are flooded; wheat grows on dry prairie. Rice is planted by hand, men and beast up to their groins in water; wheat permits use of machines that spread their reproductive forces over miles of acres. Rice keeps a family secure on two to seven acres; wheat needs a minimum of some 30 acres. Rice is milled in village mills, individualistic in all operations from planting through to eating; wheat is threshed by giant machines, with gangs of men, and is stored in vast granaries. And yet, contradictorily, the rice eaters are for the most part docile, living under absolutisms that have survived the centuries, while the wheat eaters are individualistic in the extreme.

The wheat eaters have spread over the earth and conquered it. The rice eaters have stayed put. Even the rice-eating countries, like China and India, grow and consume a supplementary quota of wheat, but the Japanese have a prejudice against it. When our Far West was first settled, it was predicted that Japan and China would turn to bread, but the expectation has not been realized. Japan had known nothing of bread; adopted the French word *pain* [bread] into her language; tried to make it, and dropped it.

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Let us consider for a moment the essentials in the growing of rice and the growing of wheat in the East and the West.

We in the West have run roughshod over our wheat areas, leaving them exhausted and prostrate, fields for the winds to play with or carry the dusty soil hither and yon. And up and down go the prices of wheat, with glut at one moment and threat of dearth the next. The entire western world, from Russia to Canada, dependent on wheat, suffers at one moment from too much, at another from famine.

Perhaps no modern industry lends itself more to anarchy and confusion and mutual negation than this. Because no nation is secure without a hinterland assuring her adequate supply, the drive to obtain it is incessant. But every time any one nation extends its wheat fields its operations are doomed to frustration and international discord. The central European powers haven't enough; Russia, Argentina, Canada and the United States have too much. Just before the war, Germany was drawing vast quantities of wheat to herself through the neighboring countries. This was soon exhausted, and the war settled into a test of endurance, with wheat the arbiter. The wheat growers were her enemies, and when America was drawn in, the balance was against her. Even the Argentine was prevented from shipping wheat to Germany.

Before 1900, Europe ate nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels of wheat and only 34,000,000 bushels of rice, while Asia consumed 1,265,000,000 of wheat to 5,879,000,000 bushels of rice. Russia sent to England 4,128,000 bushels of wheat, and elsewhere 10,000,000 tons yearly. The United States sent England 2,000,000 bushels. Canada sent none. By 1900, the scene shifted, Russia sending England only 1,031,000, the United States 13,561,000, and Canada 4,322,000 bushels. The war changed this. By 1922, Canada was producing 39 per cent of the wheat exports of the world, the United States 23 per cent, the Argentine 10 per cent, Australia 11 per cent.

In 1912-14, the world wheat crop was 3,800,000,000 bushels, not counting China; 10 years later it was 3,500,000,000 bushels; in 1932, it was 4,600,000,000 bushels. The wheat eaters had increased in population only 12 per cent. The World War had whipped up production, turning every available dust patch capable of producing wheat—the Canadian and American prairies, the back blocks of Australia, the Argentine pampas—to such an extent that now the "wheat diplomats" are rejoicing at the drought, elated with the rust in Argentina, and enthusiastic over the grasshoppers in Australia. For there is no vacation for wheat; the calendar knows no rest; winter and summer, somewhere wheat is growing, and every day of his life every American eats nearly two thirds of a pound of flour on top of meat, potatoes, vegetables, sugar, fruit and rice. Bread baking is no longer a private art; it is a national institution.

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How is it among the rice eaters? China and India living on rice, apathetic toward progress, steeped in antiquity, sunk in despair, go from famine to famine, from flood to drought, plodding, invincible. But Japan, like the wheat eaters, with intensive drive, has doubled her population and her rice. No dust storms in Japan. No nation has been more efficient than Japan in rice growing, cultivating it from time out of mind, though neither in climate nor in physiography is her land particularly suited to its production. Only through careful

Wide World Photos

WESTERN BREAD BASKETS—WHICH MUST BE FILLED

Versus Rice

!" and the East Calling for "More Rice!" There Is ay of Life Which Has Basic Significance

Sydney Greenbie

careful selection, for centuries, of seed suited to her climate and the development of terraced mountain drainage with much toil has Japan been able to keep up her rice supply. There is beauty written into these terraced hills. Even in the most inaccessible valleys, one may see these stubborn fields, like little shelves bracketed to the walls, clinging to the slopes and holding in their shallow cups thin layers of water which slowly trickle down, down, down, from field to field, making acres where before were only perpendicular lean-tos.

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When, 40 years ago, the growth in population brought Japan to a realization that mouths had outnumbered picals of rice and that foreign rice would have to be imported, the Government began regulation of credit and prices and to stimulate the increase of output on the same 7,700,000 acres of paddy. The Japanese has lived so long in his intense isolation that his prejudice against foreign things and people affects even his taste for alien rices. Even when living abroad, Japanese buy Nipponese rice at greater cost instead of the indigenous grain. Poor, indeed, is the Japanese who hasn't some rice each day. Half his food is rice, and he eats nearly a pound a day. Japan no longer exports any. All year, everywhere, Japanese mills pound away with wood or stone, on rice. At New Year the daily rice bowl is compounded, with public rice kneaders whacking away at slabs

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun

HARVESTING THE RICE—FOR THE EAST MUST BE FED

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun

JAPANESE WOMEN PLANTING RICE IN THE PADDIES

of rice dough, making *mochi*, without which no one would be happy.

When spring comes in Japan, China, Siam, India, the planting of the rice is a solemn rite, commenced only according to the calculations of priests and with the ministrations of Emperor and princes. Preparation of the fields, purification of person, ritualistic laying out of fields—are inviolable prerequisites. Imagine a wheat farmer, accustomed to tractors and threshing machines, bringing out the favorite horse, caparisoned in gayly colored harness and streamers, bathing himself in special waters, or waiting for the President of the United States and his Cabinet to drop the first grain as the Methodist minister chants a prayer. But something similar is done every year in lands inhabited by over a billion persons.

Beginning with Japan, down through Hong Kong, Manila, Saigon, the rice roads are a parchment record of the centuries. Under parching sun, tepid rains, against volcanic hills, over withered jungle-girded veldt, it is an unending road of rice. At Saigon, one of the principal rice ports of the world, rice comes in from the upper reaches of the Mekong River on thousands of junks over 10,000 miles of canals and waterways; this "Paris of the East" parades its boulevards, loiters on the verandah-shaded sidewalks with European airs, while the populace in the hinterland works its water buffalos in the sludgy paddy fields. Back at Pnom-Penh, the Cambodian king watches his dancing girls on the silver floor of his pavilion while his subjects grind their rice in the enormous mill fed by the junks on the Mekong at the door.

The steaming hot rivers, the sour smell of jungle, the densely crowded streets and rivers eliminate that sharp division between man and nature which the clear, crisp atmosphere of the temperate zone affords wheat eaters. Here man lives closer to and in the soil, the water, the sun, and the rice eater is more an earthy element in his world than the wheat eater is in his. Small bodies, wiry, tireless, individually slow-going and poor, but collectively immovable and wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice, the rice eater is older than the wheat eater, wiser than the tractor user, more compact and more easily mobilized than the radio listener.

Country by country, the predominance is still within the East. They produce 98 per cent of the world's rice and eat it themselves. With better credit facilities, even the Philippines would become self-sustaining. The monsoons bring bumper crops to Burma with monotonous insistence, so there never has been a rice failure. I have seen the rice-eating Japanese soldier, trained for marching by the rye-eating Germans, as alert and enduring as any fed on wheat. I have seen the docile Oriental riot over excessive prices of rice, as well as bread rioters—and they are equally forceful.

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Rice eaters and bread eaters—neither will accept substitutes. Germany announces that her chemists had fabricated from sawdust and pulp a synthetic bread to cost 3 cents a pound. But it has not fed her armies. I have seen the frenzied rice broker in Osaka, and he is as wild a speculator as the frenzied broker in Chicago's Pit. Famine is just as poignant, whether the stomach cries for rice or for wheat. Both cereals being the main diet of the working people, a plentiful supply at prices within reach of the wage is always a stabilizing influence on the social atmosphere. Free rice and free bread are successful palliatives in both East and West, and the lack of it brought the downfall of a Ministry in Japan and the rise to power of the first commoner in the Mikado's Empire. With Japan in control of Manchuria, a wheat-growing country, with India growing millions of tons of wheat, apart from all of these countries being the rice growers of the world, the strength lies in the East.

In the West, the struggle for greater economic freedom by the masses has been termed "The Conquest of Bread." "Bread for all!" cried the anarchist-Communist prince; "Bread, it is bread that the Revolution needs!" "Gohan!" —more rice—cries the radical Japanese.

Six hundred years ago, the European peasant fought for his querne, so he might mill his own wheat, against the public mill, not realizing that the power mill of modern times would bring collectivism to his favorite grain. But collectivism in Russia is not bringing the world more bread and more peace.

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The more governments undertake to provide for their people, the more that they concern themselves for the welfare of their people, the more they control enterprise, then the more are they inclined to fight as states for their enterprises. Russia will not concur in a curtailment of wheat output among other wheat growers. She wants to sell all her wheat as fast as she can grow it and gain world dominance for her Communism. Every other country wants to do the same. Dominance and security.

The more governments control industry, the greater is the danger of international strife, for few indeed are the private businesses so powerful as to lead their people to conflict. Japan, living on rice, is determined not only to secure food independence, but to extend her seminationalized industries to world control. For behind every scheme for national expansion is a cry for food. If industrial Japan introduces the same mechanized methods for procuring rice as the West has created for the production of wheat, the mobilization of the rice eaters against the wheat eaters may become a portent of incalculable possibilities.

Australia Writes of Herself

Book Production Has Taken a Sudden Spurt on that Continent, With Literature About Both the Historical and Contemporary Scenes Winning Respectful Attention in the World

By Nettie Palmer

Howard and Joan Coster

ONE OF AUSTRALIA'S DISTINGUISHED WRITERS

Mrs. J. G. Robertson, Who Writes Under the Name of Henry Handel Richardson, Is the Author of "The Fortunes of Richard Mahony" and Other Volumes Which Have Received Critical and Popular Acclaim Throughout the World.

A CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT of the economic depression in Australia has been the sudden and surprising growth of book production. Half a dozen new publishing houses have sprung up in Sydney during the last few years, with formidable lists of books, embracing travel and technical works as well as fiction; and the lead is being followed in other large Australian cities.

It is a growth not at all welcomed by English publishers, to whom the Australian and New Zealand market was a very valuable one, statistics proving that the people in these countries buy even more books than North Americans. Recently, several of these publishers have paid hurried visits to Australia to find out the cause of the trouble.

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Yet it is a calamity only to English publishers. Most persons are inclined to regard it as a healthy and natural development. In part, of course, it has been stimulated by the depression: a country with the exchange strongly against her cannot afford to pay overseas prices for books—or boots. But that is not the whole explanation. For some years there has been growing among the Australian public an appetite for books about its own life, addressed primarily to itself; and these were not being supplied satisfactorily by oversea publishers, who had their eyes fixed on an audience of their own near at hand.

Until recent years the problem did not arise. It was easy for Australian settlers of earlier generations to persuade themselves that all they needed could be brought from abroad. Whole decades passed in which the literary silence was broken only by a few historians treating partial aspects of settlement, a few writers of essays on established and rhetorical themes, a few poets publishing small books of conventional verse. Such literature was "colonial" in the worst sense of that word, apologetic and derivative, its one function, in a country subject to new waves of settlers, being to keep books alive. If the original work was so slight that Marcus Clarke's "For the Term of His Natural Life" stood out, the effort to preserve the best that was said and thought in the world was not without result. When he visited Melbourne in 1871, Anthony Trollope noted with astonishment what he had never seen in Europe—a large public library free and open to everyone who dropped in.

Australia, at that time, was seething with democratic ideas. The adventurers who had come in with the gold rush had largely failed to make fortunes and were scattered as bush workers all over the continent. Theirs was a world of campfires, of stories told, ideas exchanged, while the billy boiled. If the first literary life of the cultivated classes had come from imported books, a new and more spontaneous impulse was to arise from these people and their children.

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Challenging, sardonic, rebellious, it found expression in the Bulletin of Sydney, a paper whose influence in the eighties and nineties can hardly be overestimated. It is enough to say that the chief story writer it evoked was Henry Lawson, of whom Edward Garnett said that he "expressed a continent." Besides its work as a newspaper, the Bulletin produced several books of great vitality and influence that overseas publishers would have refused. Chief of these was "Such Is Life," by Tom Collins, a subtly woven record by a thoughtful bushman, which has since become an Australian classic.

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In these writers occurs the persistent fantasy that Australia, this last-found continent, might become Utopia. Collins had a wry smile and no illusions, yet holds to his dream. This dream was to be suggested, sifted and sustained by a poet of great power, Bernard O'Dowd, whose chief work, "The Bush," is essential to an understanding of the Australian spirit. Responsive to the appearance of the bush with its curious beauty of prehistoric trees and harmless, primitive animals, O'Dowd has also his ideas of human society in that setting. Can a new country, perhaps, leave out some of the old world's mistakes, especially if she is Utopia now discovered?

"The Bush" was published in 1912. The great war drained Australia's strength more than is commonly supposed, and in literary matters there was again a serious retarding, except for a few obscure books of verse, some of them since famous and unobtainable, especially those of Furnley Maurice, who writes with increased powers today. It was time for prose interpretations of the scene that O'Dowd had so powerfully illumined, but conditions prevented the publication of novels in Australia, while those appearing occasionally overseas escaped notice.

The first volume of what was to prove a great historical trilogy, "The Fortunes of Richard Mahony," by Henry Handel Richardson, was published abroad in 1917, but was hardly read until the third volume, appearing more than 10 years later, made a stir all over the English-speaking world. With its tragic central figure, this masterly triology is of universal interest; for Australia it has special value in its creative presentation of the growing life of the country through several decades. It has been both the support and despair of subsequent writers; support, because it takes away all hesitation about doing their best work at full strength; despair, because its concentration and imaginative power are so high.

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It used to seem that the very conditions of Australian life, especially in the Bush, led to a merely episodic treatment in short stories. There was need for the fuller presentation of successive epochs before they had vanished from the memories of men; and for the analysis of contemporary life. All this, as it seems, has begun. Writers working in isolation, in different parts of Australia, have almost simultaneously begun to fill in the very complex and varied scene.

There have been the lively chronicles of that writer who prefers to be called Brent of Bin Bin, reviving legends of settlement in outlying places and following the characters down to the present day. In quite a different mode are the deliberate and decorative novels of old Sydney by M. Barnard Eldershaw. In Martin Mills' "The Montforts" a brilliant attempt was made to foreshorten the Anglo-Australian experiences of a Melbourne family during a century. Brian Penton, in "Landtakers," has traced the development of a typical romantic young Englishman of the Byronic period into a hard-bitten Australian grandfather.

All these writers found material ready to their hands in histories, diaries and letters. Others again have faced the contemporary scene, seeking "the pattern in the carpet." The novels of K. S. Prichard have discovered daring and divers patterns in the lives of people up and down Australia; timbergetters in jarrah forests ("Working Bullocks"), miners in rocky ridges ("Black Opal"), people in little country townships ("Fay's Circus").

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It remained for Frank D. Davison to write a novel in which human beings are the merest outsiders. "Man-Shy" (published in the United States as "The Red Heifer") told in an original and symbolic way the history of a mob of wild cattle hemmed in by the advancing fences of civilization.

The wave that all over the world brought war books to the surface long after the war, reached Australia rather late: yet not too late for a good many unpretentious personal records to appear. These books of fact have had their consummation in a memorable novel, "Flesh in Armor," by Leonard Mann. A still more recent writer, her novels and stories marked by a strongly personal style and an absorption in scientific and philosophic ideas, is Christina Stead. Her "Seven Poor Men of Sydney" has affinities less with the representational novels of other Australians than with such analytic, "modern" books of travel as "Highway Into Spain," by Marcel Aurousseau, and "Northwest by North," by Dora Birtles.

In far more ways than can be suggested here important creative writing is being done by Australians today. Some of the obstacles that used to hamper it have been removed by the sudden founding of "local" publishing houses, to which I referred in the beginning. It even seems probable, as was suggested of Australian writing by an American critic 10 years ago, that a stubborn soil will have made for the ultimate hardiness of the plant.

Among the New Books

W. B. Yeats and Dramatic Expression

The Collected Plays of W. B. Yeats. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

IN THIS HANDSOME, substantial volume Yeats has collected 21 of his published plays. They cover the years from 1892 to 1934. Two of these plays are translations from the Oedipus Trilogy of Sophocles. "Fighting the Waves," the prose version of "The Only Jealousy of Emer," is not reprinted in this volume, nor is "The King of the Great Clock Tower," issued separately only a few months ago. With one exception, all these plays have been acted at the Abbey Theater in Dublin.

Certainly the best of these plays are the early ones, those written in the first excitement of the discovery of self and Ireland. The dramatization of a folk-tale in "The Countess Cathleen," of a dream in "Cathleen ni Houlihan," of the "Romeo and Juliet" of Irish heroic legend in "Deirdre"—the poetry of the first, the stirring symbolism of the second, the conflict of passion with passion, the thrust and drive of the dialogue of the third—Yeats has never surpassed or equaled in the plays he has written after them.

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His peasant plays are excelled by those of Synge and Lady Gregory: Yeats's thought is not circumstantial enough for humor, that bluff and burly child of close observation and the love of one's fellow man. The episodes from the life of Jesus that Yeats has dramatized in "Calvary" and "The Resurrection", are heavy with abstraction and debate. And the plays for dancers, a form Yeats has adopted from the old "Noh" plays of medieval Japan, interesting as they might be in production with mask and music and marionette-like movement, are more dramatic poems than plays.

It is a little surprising that even in this day of the almost utter triumph of the realistic drama a man of genius who has given so much of his life to the theater should not have written one play that greatly hurries the heart, should not have created one character that has stepped forth from his mind into a separate life of its own. The answer lies in Yeats's conception of the drama. As a dramatist Yeats insists upon writing directly out of his own thought of what he would call states of the soul; he has no patience with a dramatic art that so arranges circumstances that we, in part creative, can deduce states of the soul from the presentation of dramatic detail, what was all surface becoming in a flash all depth. Because Yeats himself in his own reveries pursues some hint of a world that lies beyond this world, all his characters are driven by some dream of a life that is possible only in the spiritual world. However vivid they may be in the imagination of the poet, on the stage these figures are as faint as fog.

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Intellectually conceived, the plays lack opposition of human will to human will; their themes are too subtle and tenuous for the most energetic of all the arts, for Yeats loads the folklore and legend which are their story with abstruse philosophical implications. Piqued that the public does not care for his kind of drama, Yeats has of late written almost entirely for the reverent few, a small cultivated audience of some 50, quick to catch any allusion or subtlety of mood, for which his little plays for dancers are intended.

This is, of course, a book that no one who is interested in Yeats, Ireland or the drama can afford not to own; these plays are from a man to none of whose utterance we can afford to be indifferent. But the best of Yeats does not lie in these plays, despite the lines, drenched in beauty, that ornament them. Yeats's greatest play is the drama of his long and deeply considered life to which he has given direct expression in his poetry, his essays and his autobiographies.

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

Mussolini's New Italy

Mussolini's Italy, by Herman Finer. London: Gollancz. 18s.

WHAT IS "MUSSOLINI'S ITALY"? It is, indeed, in any real sense, a new Italy, an Italy which owes so much to him that it may properly be described as his own. It would seem that there is justification for the expression. In so far as it is possible for one man to impress his personality on a whole people, to make them think and feel as he does, Mussolini has molded the new Italy.

The other day I was particularly struck in a conversation with an intelligent Italian by his unconscious acceptance of Fascist axioms which would certainly provoke challenge in Great Britain or America. His mental furniture was totally different. Throughout my talk with my Italian friend, I was conscious of a series of shocks.

Yet though the transformation of Italy, or rather of Italians, and their development on ideological lines away from those of Anglo-Saxon, are unquestionable facts, and are due to the genius of Mussolini, it may well be asked whether he has permanently and fundamentally changed the Italian attitude. The author of this book, who is a reader in public administration in the University of London, and who spent a year in Italy, discussing every relevant question with "ministers, officials, professors, plain men and women and Signor Mussolini," seems to answer in the negative. "Mussolini," he says, "is so different from the average Italian that it is difficult to conceive of his system surviving his own presence . . . The Fascist system depends on a genius, and with his passage it must pass."

The conclusion need not be accepted literally. To me it is incomprehensible that a supremely successful politician can be really different from the people. On the contrary, he must be the people raised to the nth degree—the people as they would, at any rate, like to be.

But the value of such a publication as this does not depend so much on its views and speculations, with which I cannot personally agree, as on its close study of the facts. Dr. Finer is to be commended for the admirable way in which he has executed his work of "impartial recognition and explanation." To employ an old phrase, he has filled a long-felt want. His book deals with the personality of Mussolini, and the peculiar parliamentary conditions which made his victory possible. It gives an illuminating account of the Fascist view of society, and deals with its postulate of supremacy of the state. The suppression of opposition, and its effects, are considered, and the author then analyzes the institutions and organizations of the new Italy.

Finally, he tries to sum up the "spiritual" losses and gains. It is obviously impossible for a man with any opinions at all to carry out such a program without betraying his own philosophy of government, and without taking sides. Nevertheless, even if one disagrees with Dr. Finer, one is bound to admit his fairness and his complete competence.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Controversy Is the Life of Trade

A REVOLUTION in book reviewing is announced by a new periodical, Current Controversy . . . .This revolution, we are told, sounds the doom of critical infallibility.

But where did the editors of this magazine get the notion that the critic is infallible? . . . If they had ever been literary editors, they would know better . . . A short term at a reviewer's desk would make them understand that the critic is the last person whose opinion of a book is valued . . . Or they could come to the same realization by reading the publishers' announcements.

The publishers are men of discrimination . . . They know that a critic's opinion is important only when it is favorable . . . That is why they quote only favorable notices . . . If the notices are unfavorable, the publishers are not disconcerted . . . It is easy to obtain favorable judgments from any number of persons whose names are much better known to the public than those of book reviewers.

* * *

Often they don't even wait for the critics' views . . . They discount their verdicts by broadcasting in advance the cheers of United States senators, manufacturers and radio announcers . . . This procedure is based on the established canon that a man who is an expert in legislation, industry or popular entertainment is ipso facto the best judge of a work of art.

Sometimes the ballyhoo is built on the apparently even more obvious law that the expert in any field is best qualified to pass on the merits of a literary work dealing with his particular subject . . . Thus you see quoted the opinions of a seaman on Conrad, a princess on a royal autobiography or a dirt farmer on a novel of the soil . . . Just as Hollywood employs armies of lawyers, cooks and newspapermen to insure the authenticity of sequence dealing with their special fields of knowledge . . . The fact that the judgments of these literary experts are sometimes as ludicrous as a scene from a movie must not be taken as impairing the validity of the general rule.

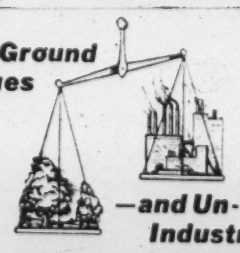
This custom of the publishing business has had a curious effect on book reviews . . . It is surprising how many masterpieces are published each week in the United States . . . There is always the chance that if the reviewer cheers loudly enough he may be heard even above the chorus of professional blurb-writers . . . All this is very good for the publishing business, and incidentally for the authors.

* * *

In view of these facts, the attitude of the promoters of Current Controversy seems a little odd . . . "Opinionated reviewers will often severely condemn a book because it does not fall in with their own private opinions and prejudices," they say. "As a consequence thousands of readers gain a false impression of a book and are deprived of the pleasure of reading it" . . . Nothing is said of a reviewer's overpraising a book when it does fit his opinions and prejudices, so that thousands of readers buy it and are disappointed.

However, Current Controversy is going to "help the author and the publisher" by printing opposing reviews . . . "Through the book columns of Current Controversy the publisher and author are liberated from the whims or prejudices of one judgmatical (sic) critic or a group of sacrosanct reviewers."

We have the greatest affection for publishers and authors . . . But how about the reader? . . . It is to him that critical opinions are supposed to be directed . . . Their object is, not to boost sales but to help him decide what books to buy . . . The promoters of Current Controversy think he will be helped more by having opposing judgments set before him . . . Possibly, unless he's merely confused by them . . . We often wonder whether he's influenced by reviews at all.



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Written in Praise of Fortitude

Vein of Iron, by Ellen Glasgow. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

ELLEN GLASGOW is conservative enough still to build round the time-honored theme of two lovers, separated, but struggling against impediments to final happiness together. True, the final happiness of Miss Glasgow's lovers in "Vein of Iron" is the calm, steady contentment of a husband and wife well past their youth. True, too, that though the story of "Vein of Iron" is ostensibly that of Ada and Ralph, it goes back to Grandmother Fincastle, and back of her to the first pioneer; and its center of gravity is the essential Fincastle quality of fortitude. Here, as in all her novels, Miss Glasgow has been true to her own genius in placing the emphasis on spiritual values. What happens to Ada and Ralph, to Ada's father and mother and grandmother and to all the lesser characters is influenced, made endurable and even lovely, because of fortitude that was never defeated because it never acknowledged defeat.

* * *

In the duels between persons and circumstances that furnish most of the plot material, the Fincastles first appear when Ada was a little girl. At the "old manse," as distinguished from the "new parsonage" where the real minister lived, John Fincastle, unfrocked clergyman, worked at his heretical history of philosophy, tilled his garden and tried to pay the interest on the mortgage. The family consisted of his stanch old mother, his patient sister, his delicate, gallant wife and Ada. They were poor, but could find others who were poorer. Behind them was a tradition of Calvinist preachers from the days when the first John led his flock from Ulster to the Great Valley of Virginia. Early Fincastle mothers reared their children where Indians might prowl and swoop.

* * *

The same vein of iron sustained Grandmother Fincastle through the grief of her son's trial and the shock of the birth of Ada's child.

Ada herself needed the family virtue to keep her up through the time when Ralph, her betrothed, was snatched away from her by a neighbor's daughter and browbeaten into marriage, through the time when her wild mountain idyl on the eve of Ralph's departure for France brought disgrace to the manse, and through Ralph's war service and his divorce. Even more she needed to draw upon the Fincastle reserve of courage after her marriage to an embittered Ralph. They had a short period of prosperity in the city to which they moved, then months of invalidism for Ralph, his return to work at reduced pay and his dismissal, Ada's declining wages as a saleswoman, the problem of maintaining standards for their child Ranny, a bank failure and the breadline for John Fincastle.

Fortitude was the rôle of John Fincastle, too, who could write a book that scholars called great but could not help support the family. In the account of that aged philosopher, worn to an incandescent shell, holding himself together until he could reach the manse where his ancestors had rounded out their years, there is a depth of tenderness that Miss Glasgow has seldom attained.

Shadows would be dark in this chronicle if it were not for the fact that the Fincastles, after all, were happy. Happy because happiness was not their goal, but only incidental to doing their duty and doing it admirably. The tone of this book is more like that of "Barren Ground" than that of "The Romantic Comedians," or of any of Miss Glasgow's novels of the richer and more sophisticated Tidewater region. She has translated the essential characteristics of the early Scottish Covenanters into terms that fit the conditions their present-day descendants have to face. She has shown the permanence of certain primal virtues, and with that she has, as usual, created a firmly knit story, peopled with substantial characters and touched everywhere by her feeling for beauty.

W. K. R.

America Crooning

A Poetry Concert, edited by Henry Harrison. New York: Henry Harrison. $3.

THE INGENIOUS IDEA of combining the work of 10 minor poets in a single volume under the title of "A Poetry Concert" seems sound and fresh. The title alone arouses curiosity to find out whether the concert is composed entirely of solos or whether it is a symphony.

The collection is comprised of the work of six women and four men. They are Helen Frith Stickney, a New Yorker and the author of "Prelude to Winter"; Jack Greenberg, a Los Angeles lawyer, author of "Lights Along the Road"; Caroline Parker Smith, of Connecticut and Georgia; Frank Rice, the pseudonym of a New York dentist; Mary Leedy Flanigan, of Missouri; Lawrence Turnbull McAtee, of Oklahoma; Elizabeth Russell Beddow, of Birmingham, Ala.; Arthur M. Harris, a Seattle lawyer; Julia Daingerfield Glass of Roswell, N. M., and Pauline Francis Stephens of New York.

The concert is not the offering of a chorus or orchestra, as may be imagined from the far-flung geographic distribution of the artists, nor yet is it amateur night with a succession of tyros. In variety it covers not only the expanse of the United States but goes abroad to the jungles of Africa and the pavements of London. In literary lineage it ranges from the echo of Whitman in Julia Daingerfield Glass to the classic restraint of Helen Frith Stickney, and in approach to life from the sophistication of the "New Yorker" style of Frank Rice to the folk verses of Lawrence Turnbull McAtee. "America Singing" is an apt enough description for the concert but more exactly it is America crooning, whistling, humming and declaiming—seeking experimentally not so much talent as understanding, a unifying point of view and an articulateness that turns away from echoes, yet building on the literary past, creates something new and beautiful.

I. F.

In Venezuelan Wastes

Desolate Marches, by L. M. Nesbitt. London: Cape. 10s. 6d.

A RESPECT FOR WORK is the recourse of unphilosophical peoples. It has provided English literature with Robinson Crusoe, a character whom the philosophical Taine regarded with stupefaction; and the work theme crops up again and again in the literature of English travel. Mr. Nesbitt, whose book on Abyssinia will be remembered, is an excellent example of a travel writer of this curiously satisfying kind. Before going to Abyssinia he had a perhaps less exciting but hardly less arduous time in the *llanos* of Venezuela. He was surveying for an American petroleum company and this book is a by-product of that job.

Once the rich home of Spanish settlers and the cattle men who fought under Páez and Bolivar in the struggle with Spain, the region of the Orinoco basin is now a derelict wilderness of rotting or deserted villages, swamp and re-encroaching tropical forest. For a century or more the region has been going to ruin; the cattle men have gone, and all that remains is a wretched handful of scattered people who have either fled from justice or who for some other reason cannot join the ever-increasing exodus to the coast.

The only good thing is the discovery of petroleum. This has brought some benefits but it has also brought that appalling distinction between the vast wealth of the few exploiters and the wretchedness of the multitude—a distinction which is found in other parts of the world but which always seems to reach fantastic proportions in South America. One benefit Venezuela obtains is due to the wise government regulation that the foreign petroleum concessionaries shall survey sections of the country beyond their holdings; and it is clear that if there are a few Nesbitts among the surveyors, a new hope and a new self-respect are given to the tragic remnant of the *llanos*, along with the material profit. In return, "advance" races in the midst of rearmament may learn what can happen to a rich land when politics breaks into factional and recurrent war.

* * *

The main business of Mr. Nesbitt's narrative is to describe his journeys and his work. Among the mud huts of the ruined villages he would commonly find a huge building dating from the Spanish colonial days and still holding the sumptuous relics of a more prosperous generation. The building might now be the inn or remain the home of some hospitable Creole clinging with a noble pathos to his family's surviving possession. The book contains many portraits of such people, who treated "the American doctor"—all foreign employees of the petroleum company are called "doctor" in Venezuela—with the greatest consideration. The private houses were welcome to the traveler after the mosquito-infested inns where the guests swung all night in the courtyard, snoring to the creaking of their hammock ropes while the unfortunate Englishman lay sleepless.

Outside the "towns," on the isolated farm which the traveler came across, misery was blatant. Chained convict gangs with their guards worked on the occasional roads; men who had escaped from the horrors of Devil's Island and dared not tell their story even in these solitudes were struggling hopelessly against the pestilential country, and the people were in general in such a state that even empty fruit tins and bottles were prized as if they were silver and precious stones.

* * *

It would not be expected that these people could be of much use to a surveyor. On the contrary, Mr. Nesbitt found excellent and eager workers, who hacked ten, twenty, or thirty-mile avenues through the forest with their machetes and looked after him as if he were some precious thing from heaven. This he must have seemed. For he brought them work and money.

There were strangeness and humor as well as misery. Mr. Nesbitt's struggles to put his incompetent "poor white" assistant on the straight and narrow path make an amusing and touching story. One is struck above all by the character of Mr. Nesbitt, his seriousness, his charity, his modesty, resolution and restraint; and the picture of the *llanos*, given in plain, unemphatic prose, remains vivid in the memory long after the book is put down.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Problem of Beauty

A Modern Book of Esthetics: An Anthology, edited by Melvin M. Rader. New York: Holt. $2.60.

EXCERPTS FROM THE WRITINGS of 31 aestheticians are here arranged under a dozen general headings to illustrate the modern approach to the problem of beauty. In making his selection Professor Rader has been guided by several considerations: the originality of the author and the importance of his thought; the degree to which each selection is complete in itself and unmutilated by removal from its context; and—not least—the beauty of style and the clarity of expression.

His plan was not to reach further into the past than 40 years ago; but while this has necessitated the omission of Ruskin and some other older writers, the plan has been disregarded in two cases; that of Eugene Vernon because he has been too much neglected and because his influence upon contemporary thought needs to be emphasized, and that of William Morris because no writer of today has expressed so well the socialistic ideal of art. The decision to include them was a happy one, and one can only regret that Mr. Rader did not find room for Ruskin. For though ridiculed by the amateurs, Ruskin is not negligible nor is he neglected by professional students.

In an introduction of some 24 pages Mr. Rader discusses the main tendencies in recent aesthetics, discusses them informatively and serves as a signpost through the dense forest which is to follow; but he would be the first to admit that all he has been able to accomplish within brief limits is the barest indication of some of the problems which are being threshed out or adumbrated.

He discerns four general trends in recent discussion: the transition from semi-imitation to the expression of values; the reinterpretation of the role of beauty in art; the reformulation of the differentia of art, and the upward surge of a new collectivist spirit. But when we come to his anthology we find that these four main tendencies are subdivided into a dozen categories, and each category is illustrated from the writings of two, three or four writers. A formidable and impressive group they are: Bergson and Croce; Nietzsche and Freud; William Morris and A. N. Whitehead; Bell and Fry, and many more. Opening with discussions of Art as Play, we pass to theories of wish-fulfillment and what Nietzsche called the will to power in art; and thence through the emotionalist theories of Tolstoy and others and several expressions of hedonistic theory, to the theories of intuition and technique represented by Croce, Bergson and Bosanquet.

The seventh section, presenting theories of form as set forth by Clive Bell, Roger Fry and others, is one of the most interesting, though not necessarily most convincing, parts of the anthology. Beyond that, after several severely technical methods of approach (in which the discussion by Vernon Lee shines out for the beauty of its style and that of Ogden, Richards and Wood protrudes because of the ugliness of the style of those writers), we arrive at theories of cultural influence where the views of Spengler and Lewis Mumford are grouped together; and finally come to what are called instrumentalist theories expounded by Morris, John Dewey and Professor Whitehead. On this last illustrious name the book closes.

The student who has mastered its contents—no easy matter in cases where writers indulge in technical terminology (not to say jargon) but simple enough in the case of a beautifully lucid writer like Rhys Carpenter—will be ready to plunge into the books from which these excerpts come, equipped to make his own selection from those that have carried conviction to him and to devote further study to the writings of those who, in the selections, seem somewhat less than convincing.

S. C. C.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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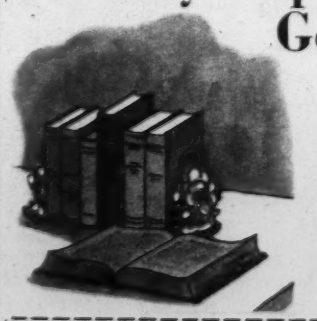

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RICHMOND BRIDGE, SURREY

The Punts at the Landing Are Used by Londoners Who Come to This Convenient River Spot for Many an Outing.

..John Bull at the Bridge

(Continued from Page 6)

new once), wide enough only for the breadth of the average cart, so that there are triangular spaces in the parapet for pedestrians to take refuge in. No village ever grew up round this bridge, though it is the only crossing for miles. There were just two small inns, the Maybush on the Berkshire side and the Rose on the Oxfordshire. Both succumbed for lack of travelers, but the latter was eventually opened again under the charming name of the Rose Revived.

There is the long, dark bridge at Stirling, where they fought one of the fiercest battles of the Scottish wars, and that extraordinary castellated affair which appears to take the railway right inside Conway Castle. At Cambridge they can show you half a dozen small bridges of exquisite, languid craftsmanship like precious clasps upon a silver belt. Another river crossing I shall always remember was one I made after a journey over the lone top of the fells between Alston and Barnard Castle on my way to Richmond in Yorkshire. Over the little river Greta, tributary to the Tees, is a bridge of such grace—you come unexpectedly upon it, for it is not in a town or village—that John Sell Cotman painted it! and you may see the picture in the British Museum.

Of much greater fame is the railway bridge at Maidenhead, which Turner put into his "Rain, Steam and Speed," now hanging in the National Gallery. You have but a wraith of what the painting used to be, but still you can see a strange image of uncouth, brown strength in a miasma of water vapor. It appears to be crossing a gulf of Niagaran depth, though the river is but an easy dive below.

Barnstaple's serried arches over the Torridge, Clifton's hanging girders over the Avon Gorge; Newcastle Low Level Bridge, like a gloomy aisle in a steel cathedral; the Weavers' Bridge at Canterbury, the bridges of London River, the quaint little swing affair at Lowestoft, the "Clapper" bridges of Dartmoor—where is one to stop?

And isn't that just the point about bridges? They don't stop you; they lead you on.

Ethiopia's Resources

Hides, skins, coffee and beeswax have been Ethiopia's chief exports. The country also produces some sugar cane, cotton, rubber, grains, fruits and vegetables. Cattle are raised in the uplands. Mineral resources and water power are undeveloped.

Cats and So On

Cats who have known Diana Thorne, the celebrated artist, will receive deserved attention in next week's Magazine Section. Miss Thorne herself will write of her "Pavement Acquaintances," and the article will be illustrated with sketches and etchings that she has made. There also will appear an entire page of poems and the first of several articles about Modern Adventurers.

..."Jim" Preston

(Continued from Page 5)

the son of a famous newspaperman and a literary mother. His father was Herbert A. Preston, who was for 21 years head of the Washington Bureau of the old New York Herald, when James Gordon Bennett was the publisher of that paper.

"Jim" began his own newspaper work as an office boy for the Boston Journal, and received his first valuable training from E. B. Wight, then head of the Washington Bureau of that paper. Each successive step that led Preston to his job as Superintendent of the Senate Press Galleries was one which insured the newspaper editors and writers of the country not only the invaluable assistance he has always given them, but that fine understanding with which he has settled their innumerable disputes, and so endeared him to them that he is perhaps the most beloved man on Capitol Hill.

* * *

When Mr. Preston transferred his services from the Press Galleries to the Senate Library, history repeated itself, for no sooner had he been installed as Librarian than he began to ransack file after file in the rambling, sun-shot loft above the Senate Library. He unearthed all sorts of rare historic documents—stored away and all but forgotten—including the original inaugural address of George Washington, written in Washington's own hand.

Shortly after "Jim" Preston began the restoration of these priceless documents, he was persuaded to join Col. Edwin A. Halsey, Secretary of the Senate, in broadcasting information regarding them. Since there could be no more interesting and fascinating account of the contents of these files than that given by Mr. Preston himself in his radio talk at that time, he may be quoted verbatim:

"High up in the attic recesses of the Senate side of the Capitol there is a huge cage of heavy steel wire," said Mr. Preston. "Inside may be seen row after row of filing cases, reaching some 12 feet to the ceiling. The door of this cage is always locked, and the key carefully guarded, for behind that steel grill, buried in the several thousand drawers in the filing cases, are the records of the United States Senate from the time of its organization.

"These priceless papers are something more than mere records of the activities of one branch of Congress, however. Together, they constitute a vital, colorful and fascinating story of our nation's birth, expansion and development. Here history really lives. Come with me into the cage, and in one step we find ourselves in the year 1789. The magnificent city that is Washington has vanished and the great legislative establishment of our Government is gone. We are in New York City, where the Congress first met, and that body is but a small group of earnest patriots striving to set up a legislative machinery to carry out the provisions of the newly written Constitution. Let us climb the ladder to the top row of these filing cases—to the one marked 'First Congress.'

"We spread the contents before us, and the veil that time has cast across history has been torn aside. A parade of the heroes of the Revolutionary days marches before our eyes, for these papers bear the signatures of those men whose names live in American history.

"Here is the beginning of the Journal of the Senate, covering the period from March 4, 1789, to April 6 of the same year. It was also in these files that the original copy of the Inaugural Address of the first President was recently found, and here can be seen many more original George Washington manuscripts of equal interest and importance."

* * *

While I sat with James D. Preston in the Senate Library one May day such as Washington is capable of producing, he suddenly left his desk. When, presently, he returned again he brought the 14 pieces of worn and ragged paper that constitutes the legislative origin of our freedom—the senatorial relics of the Bill of Rights.

As he displayed these carefully restored relics he reminded me of the hesitancy which existed on the part of some of the States in accepting the Constitution, because they did not believe it offered sufficient guarantee of the liberty which had been won in the Revolution.

"So," said Mr. Preston, "the founders of the Constitution agreed to propose a number of amendments, preserving to the people certain liberties they held sacred. Seventeen of these proposals were printed in the original resolution which I am now showing you. The Congress changed, combined and reduced the proposals to 12, of which 10 were adopted by the States to become the first 10 amendments to our Congress, and the Bill of Rights of all Americans.

"What I am showing you are *the originals as drafted in Congress nearly a century and a half ago*. To my mind, they are as sacred and as worthy of preservation as is the original Constitution itself."

Mr. Preston also brought forth a personal letter from General Washington to Baron de Steuben, dated Annapolis, Dec. 23, 1783; a voucher signed by James Monroe's own hand, and scores of other documents which would bring thousands of dollars if sold to collectors, but which will never be sold to anyone, because they are the property of the people of the United States under official jurisdiction of the Senate, painstakingly restored and as carefully guarded.

Now that he has transferred his activities to the new Archives Building, those who know him confidently expect him to work new wonders. It is a way he has, this faithful and efficient servant of Uncle Sam, who always will be affectionately known by everybody on Capitol Hill as "Jim" Preston.

Mexican Railways

Owing to the increased traffic over Mexico's National Railroad lines all of the equipment which has heretofore been imported into the country will be manufactured in Mexico itself. This will result not only in an increased economic saving but it will also supply work for thousands of laborers now unemployed or on part-time jobs. In Nonalco and Aguascalientes, production will begin at once, although on a somewhat reduced scale for the first few months.

The administration of the National Railroads considers that this will be an admirable opportunity for Mexican workmen to demonstrate their real ability. A huge foundry will be built, and it is estimated that the material produced there alone will represent a saving of $20,000 monthly. Steel is the only product which will have to be imported for the present.

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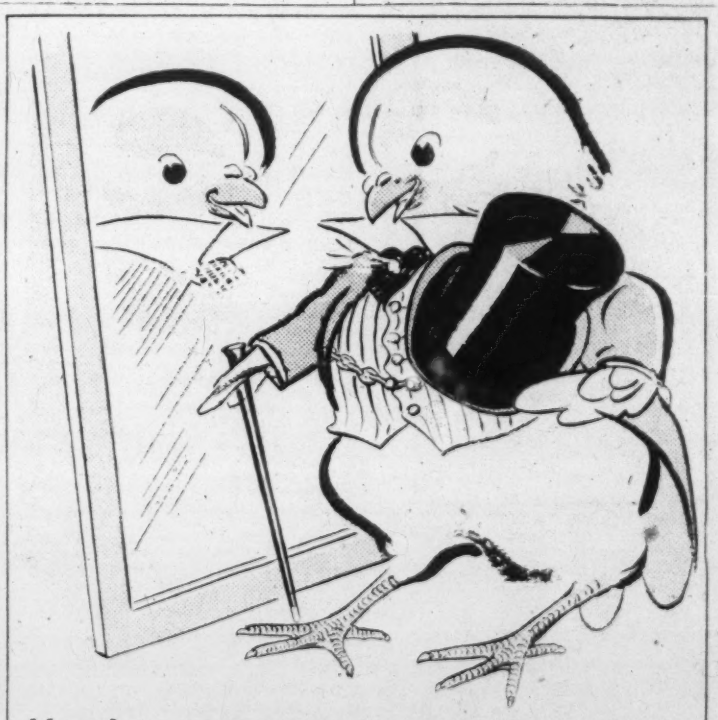

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

The Prince and His Fedora . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Magazine Section of the Monitor issued July 17, 1935, you published an article entitled, "A Prince in the Kingdom of Clothes."

Although a mere woman, without masculine kith or kin, I read the article through, because over here in America we all love Prince Edward. He endeared himself to us—and perhaps especially to New Yorkers—when he addressed us, at his reception at the City Hall, as "Friends—and fellow citizens." We liked that. It was genuine wit, unpremeditated and revealing a joyous, boyish nature, akin to America's own youthful spirit.

But speaking of clothes: In "the States" at that time most men were wearing a style of hat called, I believe, the "Fedora"—a rather high-crowned affair, crushed down in the middle, with an upcurving brim. It was almost universally becoming, but it was distinctly a serious type. No man wearing a Fedora could be frivolous.

Prince Edward also wore a Fedora, but what did he do? He gave the right side of the brim in front a clever, graceful, saucy little downward curve that transformed it at once into a picturesque, original, carefree, dashing symbol of his easy, cordial recognition of America's informality.

By nightfall every Fedora brim in America was turned down. When I reached home from my office I encountered our elevator "boy" who was just arriving to take his turn on the car. Now Ferdinand was a Portuguese-American. That is a rare type up here, as the Portuguese gravitate to South America, but Ferdinand was distinctly a New Yorker. He had dropped the hyphen and wished to be only an American.

That evening his walk was springy and gay. Americanism triumphant gleamed in his amber eyes. His customary politeness was enhanced, his head held high. The brim of his Fedora was turned down! His air of "savoir faire" was matchless. "All men are created free and equal." One tip of a Fedora makes the whole world kin. Why think about wars or even bother too much about a New Deal? Tip the Fedora, and be happy, like a Prince in a Kingdom of Clothes,. and a Portuguese-American admirer.

(Miss) Myra Emmons
New York City.

Contributors . .

Andre Tardieu, three times Premier of France and also Minister of Agriculture, is a leader of the Center Republican group in the Chamber of Deputies, a group which he himself formed in June, 1932, following the failure of a large number of Left Republicans to observe party discipline and vote against the Herriot Government at that time. A member of the Chamber since 1914, he has been most active as a statesman and as a writer.

Janet Mabie has written many articles for the Weekly Magazine Section about men and women who have made interesting reputations for themselves. In this issue she tells about two young men who are doing big things—or doing things big.

Mabel F. Knight, lecturer and traveler, wrote about the "Plain People" in and about Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the Magazine Section of July 17. This week she transfers her attention to the very unique Girard College in Philadelphia.

Julia Chandler, former Washington newspaperwoman, has written several articles for the Magazine Section about interesting persons in the theater and in the capital. One of the popular figures in Washington is "Jim" Preston, whose career she describes in this issue.

Alan Ivimey writes with an intimate knowledge of London and the English countryside. He is a British journalist and also an amateur photographer of some note. He has contributed to the Monitor's Home Forum page.

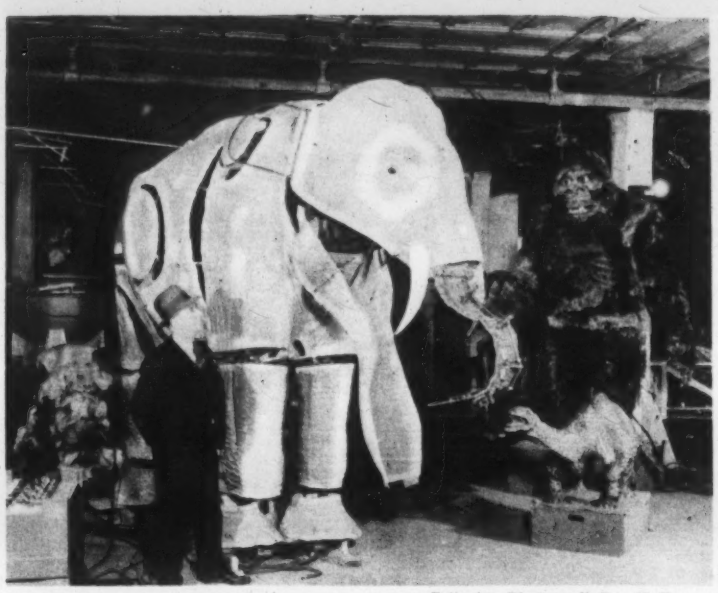
Maribob is the pen name of a gentleman in educational work in Great Britain.

Sydney Greenbie, world traveler, educator, lecturer and author, has written two previous articles for the Weekly Magazine Section: "Coals to Newcastle" (Jan. 16) and "War and Leisure" (June 5).

Nettie Palmer is a native of Australia, author of "Modern Australian Literature," "Henry Bournes Higgins: a Memoir," "Talking It Over," and is editor of "An Australian Storybook." Her husband also occupies a place of distinction in the literature of the Commonwealth.

American Oil Interests

A North American oil company is said to be considering operations in the Mexican State of Tabasco. Mexico produced more than 34,000,000 barrels of oil in 1933, a decrease from some other years. But only a small part of the nation's acres of oil lands have been developed commercially.



Criterion Photocraft Co., N. Y.

INSIDE THE WORKSHOP

A "Control Box" for the Elephant-to-Be Appears at the Extreme Left, the "King Kong" Gorilla at the Right, and the Miniature What-Is-It Near Him Also Are Products of This Modern Pandora's Box.

. . Dinosaurs on Request

(Continued from Page 3)

and allowed it to lash freely in all directions. All in all, Dolores was quite a girl, and she provided upward of a million people with awe and delight when they saw her.

Neither Messmore nor Damon, singly or as a pair, would sell Dolores for $35,000 now; when they got her finished she was too nice to part with, so they rented her to the man who ordered her, and took her back into the bosom of the family when he didn't need her any longer.

When the Century of Progress Fair came along the International Harvester people decided they wanted a cow to wear the McCormick-Deering milking machine becomingly. It took a long time to figure that out, but Mr. F. W. Heiskell ended up in the building over on Tenth Avenue where, as it happened, Messmore and Damon were already at work on another little item for the Fair, a collection of 40 animated, vocalized prehistoric animals and beings grouped together and behaving each after the manner of its kind, and called "The World a Million Years Ago."

Yes, they could fix Mr. Heiskell up with a nice cow, and they did a little figuring on paper, set up a wooden frame beside a live cow they borrowed to "reproduce," made a full-size model in potter's clay, worked out mechanical devices that would make the cow look and act like a cow and, in due time, expressed the result in much-upholstered boxes and crates to Chicago, there to be set up and connected with the milker.

Like the man in the joke, Messmore and Damon can go on for years this way. In the factory—or whatever it would be that you would call a place where they reconstruct prehistoric animals—there are enough odds and ends of spectacles, parades, floats, exhibits lying around loose to make you forget to eat for a week. Down in the basement is a train, and you will never have seen a train model until you've seen that one. Dolores is there, nodding and winking to her heathenish-looking old self. Joe, the Piltdown Man, who received his name because fragments of his skull were found in England in 1911 and 1912, stands in a corner, alongside Neanderthal Ned and Cro-Magnon Charlie.

It is all a lot of fun, and Messmore and Damon both are very partial to their way of making a living. They say when it gets dull, they can always go out and look at Dolores, and try to make out what she is thinking about as she wags her head, and lashes her tail just the least little bit.

And you never can tell; any day a man may come in the door, and without the slightest warning say, "Good day, I want to order a Platybelodon. . . ."

That, say Messmore and Damon with delight, would run into money.

Frontier Photos

Never outside of Texas except for brief trips across the border into Mexico, Noah H. Rose has gathered a rare collection of 1500 old and historic photographs from many sections of the country. He is a photographer himself.

Started as a hobby, the Rose collection developed into a nation-wide search, with authors, publishers, museums, libraries and others taking part. Mr. Rose specializes in pictures of pioneer persons and scenes.

In his collection are Sam Houston and Abraham Lincoln, Jesse James and Billy the Kid. He has Indians and Indian fighters. There are likenesses of Buffalo Bill and Sam Jones, the evangelist; of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico and Marshal Foch of France, a picture made by Mr. Rose himself when the allied generalissimo visited San Antonio; photographs of pioneer women—Belle Starr, Calamity Jane, Mollie Bailey of circus fame, and Cynthia Ann Parker, the white woman rescued from her Indian captors after she had forgotten her own language. Frontier ranger camps, early day forts and trading posts, stage coaches, wagon trains and historic monuments in the pictures are numerous.

Many of these were copied by Mr. Rose from dim daguerreotypes, faded prints and other originals. Dozens of pictures are sent voluntarily by persons who know or hear of his work. Others he seeks for years. Among books illustrated with photos from the Rose collection are some of Zane Grey's.

Born in Kendall County, Texas, Mr. Rose drifted into commercial photography after having been a printer. As a tent photographer, he made the rounds of west Texas towns, "shooting" cowboys, rangers, country weddings and other events—recording much of the romance, drama and tragedy of the "last frontier." A friend began using some of the pictures in a magazine, and that gave impetus to the Rose collection as a semicommercial venture.

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Boys and girls are happy at Fornachon! Well-balanced study and play, healthful environment, carefully-planned meals encourage young bodies and minds to grow. Pre-kindergarten through grades. High educational standards. 21st year. 1 hour from New York. Payments monthly. Catalog.

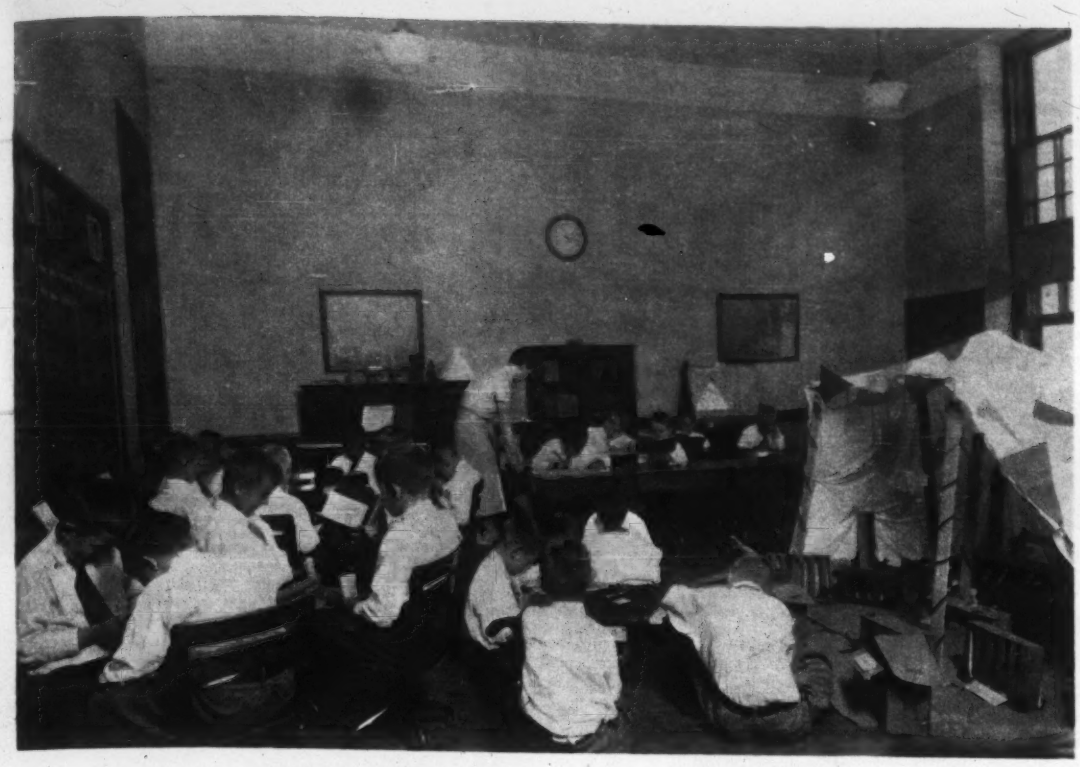
Louise C. Carr, Pd.B., B.S., Prin.
Ridgewood, N. J.

"OUT of the grandstand into the game!" Tersely, that is Principia's athletic policy for both boys and girls. During the year 1934-5 the 17 athletic teams representing Principia competed in a total of 130 contests in seven different sports, with teams from other institutions. Photograph shows the College carrying the ball, in a conference game.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 — Saint Louis, Missouri — Coeducational

Senior College — Junior College — Upper School — Lower School



FIRST GRADE SCHOOLROOM ACTIVITIES AT GIRARD COLLEGE

..Clergymen, Keep Out!

(Continued from Page 4)

man's hunger for truth, goodness and beauty leading him from bondage to freedom." There is a forge shop, machine shop, rooms for drafting, carpentry, printing and typewriting, besides laboratories, studios for the study of color and design and house reading rooms. For social affairs there are class days, birthday parties and senior plays and, yes, the boys have their hobbies, too. One is a stamp collector, another is clever with the camera—in fact, nothing is omitted in this miniature settlement enclosed by those fortresslike walls, where even the elect may enter only by permission, but from where the boys come and go at will to visit their homes or relatives and friends.

* * *

One must go into Founder's, and into the room where the trustees meet to appreciate the man Stephen Girard. From his home on the water front he used to watch merchant ships sailing up the Delaware River. Often he would put out before daybreak to meet a boat and buy up an entire cargo almost before the ship was at anchor, and before the other merchants in the city were aware of its arrival. In Founder's are four murals by George Gibbs, portraying the life of Stephen Girard, "Mariner and Merchant." That is what he signed after his name, and that is the subject of the first mural: ships in the background and Girard down on the wharf looking over some papers.

* * *

"Banker and Patriot" is the title of the second mural, a delightful painting of life in old Philadelphia. Girard stands in front of his bank and at one side, behind two children joyously rolling hoops, is Girard's two-wheeled vehicle with the prancing horse eager to be off. That Stephen Girard helped establish the first bank of the United States, that he was influential during its first 20 years, that he bought it when its charter expired, that he came to the rescue of the Government when its credit was called in question in 1812—all these facts and others of equal significance are nearly forgotten, but Girard College stands as a living memorial.

"Citizen and Humanitarian" is the third mural, depicting Philadelphia at a time when thousands fled in fear of plague, but when Stephen Girard stayed and served.

The fourth mural, "Altruist and Benefactor," is an apotheosis showing Stephen Girard leading Girard boys to the college. He had for a long time resolved that no boy whom he could help should have his handicap of arriving unlettered in a strange land.

Born near Bordeaux, France, he himself had put to sea in 1764 when only 14, so that his education was perforce neglected. From then until 1776 he followed the sea until he was chased by a British ship into the harbor of Philadelphia, where he had to borrow money to reach the city, and once on shore he heard only alien tongues, English and German. Yet, two years later, he took his oath of allegiance to the United States. He remained in Philadelphia while his merchantmen visited foreign ports, and to 23 North Water Street, where he lived in quiet elegance, came Joseph Boneparte or other of his native countrymen who chanced to be visiting his adopted country.

* * *

But Girard's home was in the poorer section of the city, where he saw boys growing up without a chance to obtain a decent living, where they found it easy to enter a life of crime. The result is that Girard College today, as in the past, takes in just such forlorn, hopeless orphan boys as Mr. Girard used to see. As one graduate remarked, "Think of what the future would be of Girard's wards if such an institution didn't exist!"

That fourth painting in Founder's speaks eloquently of the man, Stephen Girard, who said, "I have for a long time been impressed with the importance of educating the poor, of placing them by early cultivation of the minds and the developments of their moral principles above the temptations to which through poverty and ignorance they are exposed."

As a gem in a perfect setting comes the new Chapel, for Girard has outgrown its old one. Like the first building, Founder's, this last, although free in design, suggests Greek architecture. By using a wedge-shaped plan its grandeur is not blatant but harmonizes with other buildings. There is no identification with any one faith, for it is a House of God to all, an important part in the daily life of the students.

Within, there are no strong colors and the large area of the ceiling is in black and gold leaf, whence come the organ tones, for the organ itself is placed entirely overhead. Vast as the auditorium is, the spoken voice is carried throughout by a most intricate installation of microphones, amplifiers and horns. The smoked glass of the doors brings into clear relief the figures portraying Biblical subjects and the virtues, but the composition of the glass is such that when one stands in the daytime in the dim, circular corridor one can look out, but those outside cannot look in, and at night when the corridor is lighted, it is the reverse.

In this same corridor are two plaques. On one are the words: "And specially I desire that by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions, and to the sacred right of conscience, as guaranteed by our happy constitutions shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars."

And that which Stephen Girard wished has come to pass. Boys go out from Girard good citizens. Its graduates are in positions of responsibility in all professions and every branch of commercial life; useful members of society. Stephen Girard lives on in the college he founded.

Monkey Grasshoppers

Discovery of a previously unknown grasshopper that lives in trees, is wingless and swings or jumps from bough to bough like a monkey, is reported by Dr. Elmer D. Ball, University of Arizona zoologist.

The "monkey grasshopper," as it is called by its discoverer, has so far been found only in Mexican nut-pine trees on the southern slope of the Huachuca Mountains, in Arizona. It is identical in coloring with the tree's twigs; the mottled bark, with the little round spots where needles have been shed, is perfectly duplicated.

Prodigiously long leaps are made by the monkey grasshopper, even from one tree to another. It catches the bark, where it lights, with long claws at the end of flexible legs. The joints seem to move in any direction; so the hopper is able to whirl at almost any angle without breaking its legs.

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IN tub washing, Rinso's rich, lively suds *soak* out dirt without scrubbing or boiling. Clothes come so much whiter—*safely*. Colors come bright and fresh. Even stubborn edges come clean with a little gentle rubbing between the fingers. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer this "no-scrub" way. That means you'll save money.

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I'M APPROVED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE

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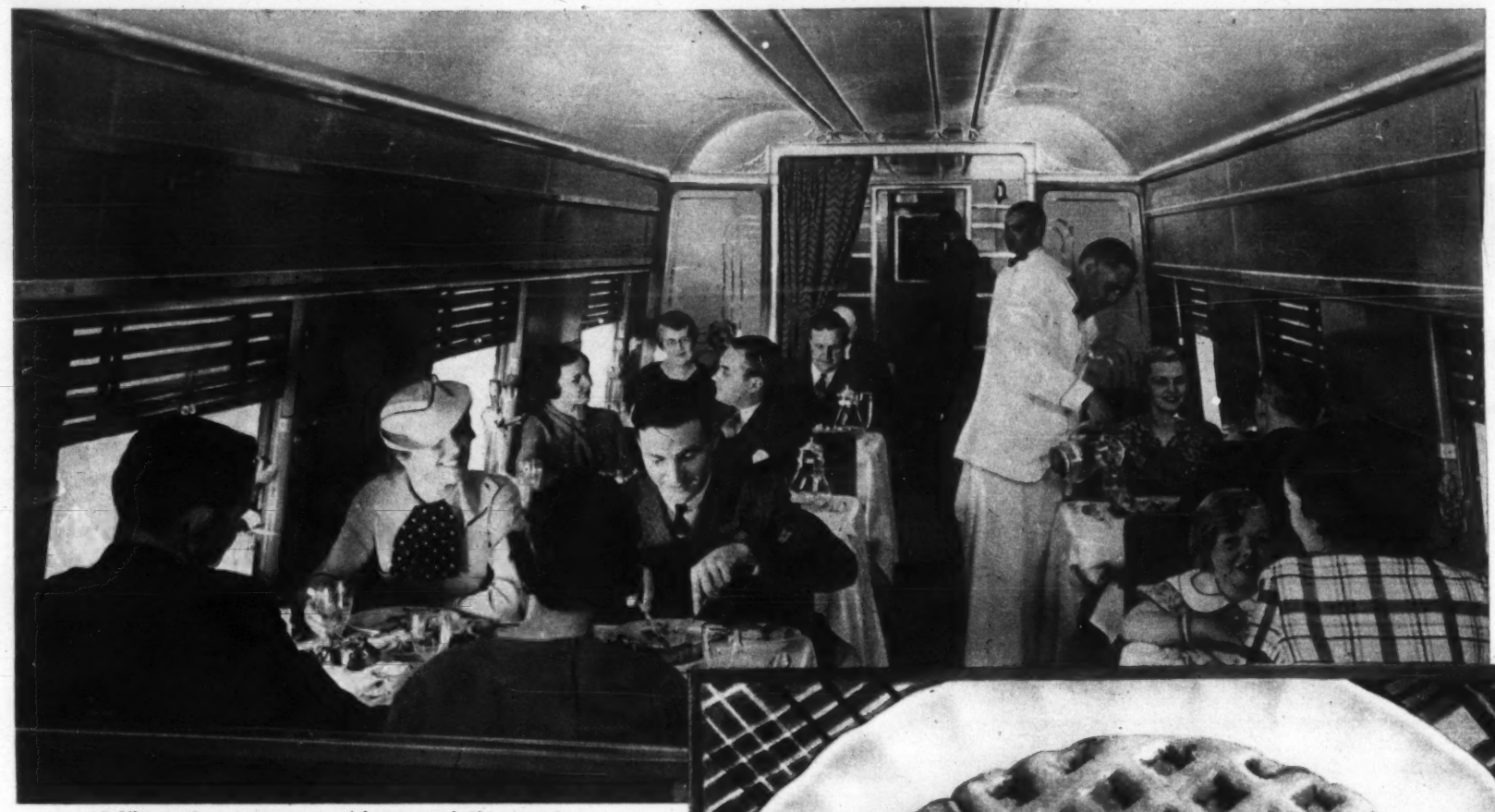
THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA

Now! MODERN ADVANCEMENTS



● *Ultra-modern restaurant car of the new crack Chicago and North Western and Union Pacific train, the "Streamliner City of Portland," operating between Chicago and Portland.*

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PROGRESS is making life today more pleasant in a thousand ways. Science fills our homes and kitchens with more efficient equipment—old products give place to the new. And today thousands of housewives are serving GOOD LUCK on the table—are using it for cooking and baking.

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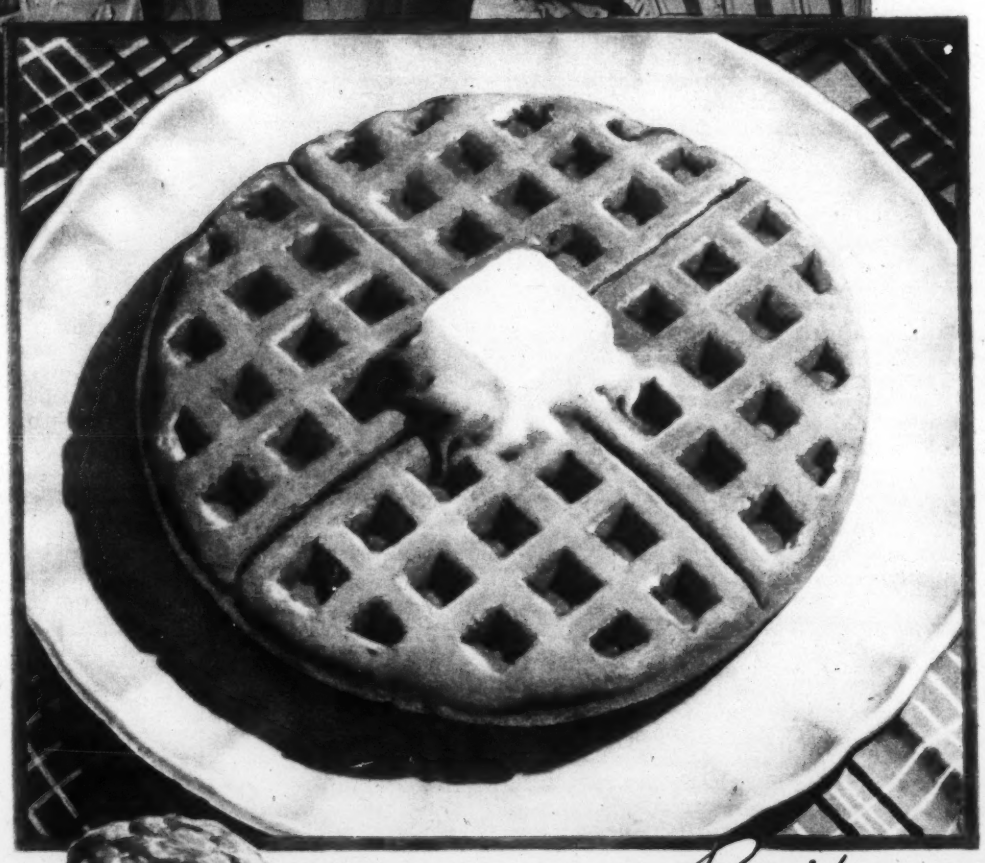

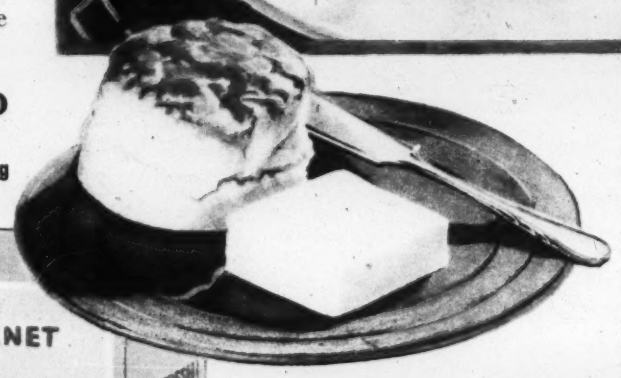

Recipe FOR PECAN WAFFLES

2 cups flour	3 eggs, well beaten
2 teaspoons baking powder	1¼ cups milk
4 tablespoons sugar	½ teaspoon vanilla extract
½ teaspoon salt	6 tablespoons melted Jelke's GOOD LUCK Margarine
	½ cup pecan nut meats, chopped

Sift flour once, measure, combine with other dry ingredients, and sift three times. Combine beaten eggs, milk, vanilla extract, and melted GOOD LUCK Margarine. Add gradually to the dry ingredients. Stir until smooth; fold in the nut meats; bake in a hot waffle iron until a golden brown.

Makes four to six 4-section waffles, depending upon size of iron.

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